

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 661.—VOL. XXIII.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1853.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.

THE OLD AND THE NEW YEAR.

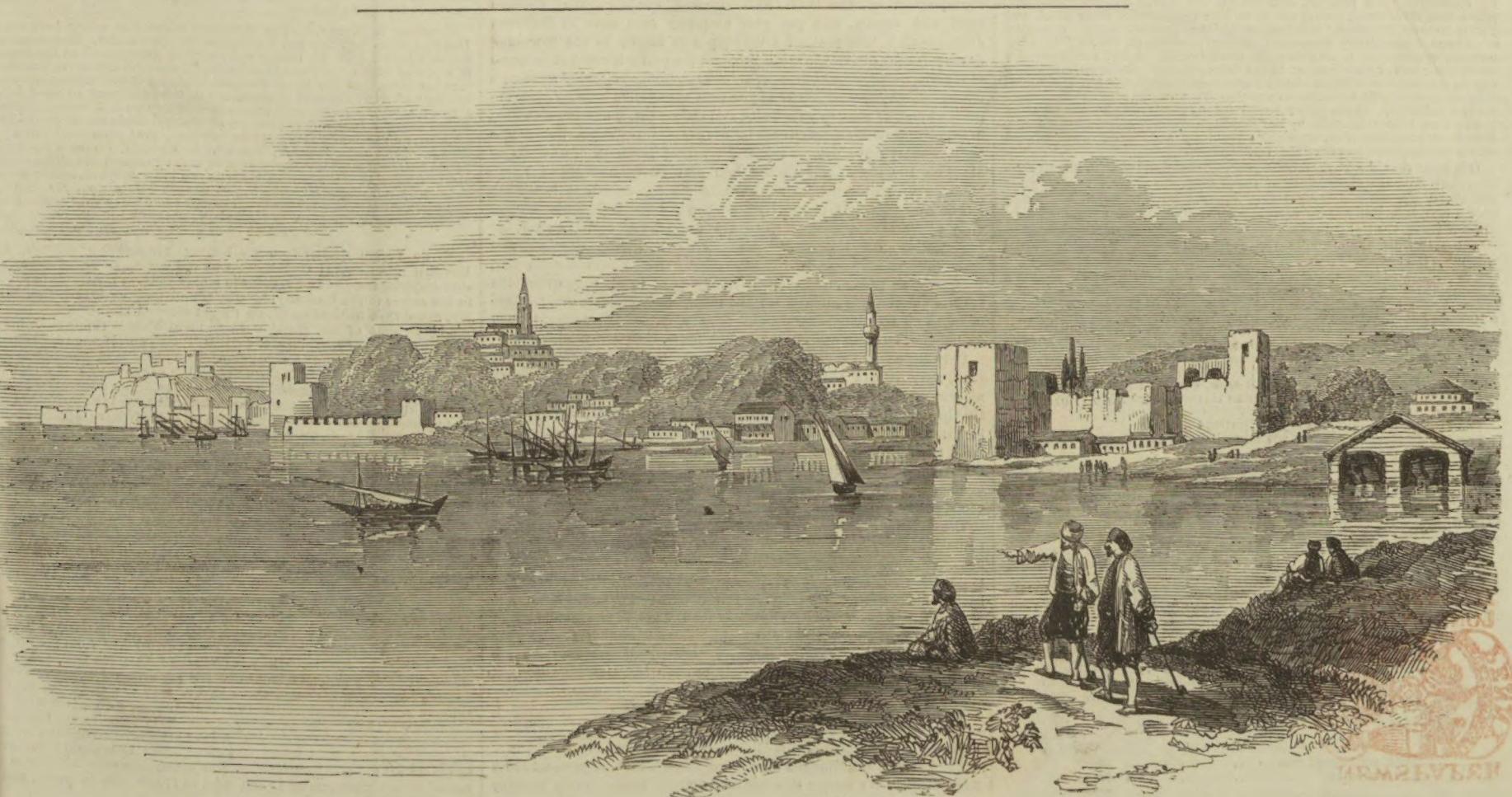
The close of the Old and the beginning of a New Year is a period always suggestive of serious reflections. Not only individuals and families, but nations, do well at such a time to review the past and the present, and to look, as far as human foresight can pierce it, into the dim and uncertain future. To the statesman and the journalist, but more especially to the latter, is in our day reserved the task of making this annual retrospect. For the day and for the week he is for the most part but the dry recorder of events of which he does not always see the sequence and the connection; but at the end of the year he rises to the dignity of history, and surveys events from higher eminence, and with a more enlarged view. In this respect he performs a public service. He becomes the mentor and the adviser, as well as the annalist and historian, and proves the high state of civilisation that his country has attained, both by the duty which he undertakes on its behalf, and by the manner in which he discharges it.

In every such retrospect there are of necessity a light and a shade. In the darkest of times, and in the most deplorable of circumstances, there is always something for which men and nations have to be thankful. In reviewing the history of the year which ends this day, it will be found that the people of the British Isles have had much light for which to be grateful, and little shade of which to complain. At no previous period—not even when the victorious armies of Wellington and the Allies restored peace to long-distracted Europe in 1815—was the position of this country higher and more enviable than in 1853. In all our vast possessions rebellion and disaffection only showed themselves to be discomfited. Foreign warfare waged against us was, in every instance, shown to be powerless, either to benefit the aggressors, or to injure this country. India was maintained in peace; Burmah was reduced to submission; the Cape savages were brought, if not to reason, to obedience; and our vigorous colonial offshoots in America and Australia daily increased in power and prosperity. At home the state of things was equally cheering. By persistence in, and extension of, a wise commercial system, the burdens of trade and industry were removed or alleviated—impolitic taxes were repealed—our whole fiscal policy was rendered more consonant with the principles of equity, than it had ever been before—and the wealth and happiness of the people were in a large degree

augmented. Great Britain—that old and venerable state—so far from having reached the natural period of decay, was proved to be in the enjoyment of a more elastic youthfulness than could be boasted by any other state in the European commonwealth. Strong in the indomitable character of the people, in the blessings of a free constitution, which was not the theoretical contrivance of an hour, but the practical result and natural development of the experienced wants of ages; and wiser than all other nations, either in the Old World or the New, in the comprehension and application of Free-trade principles, as well as of every other description of freedom which civilised communities can enjoy,—Great Britain was able to justify the confidence of her foremost men, that, so far from having passed her culminating point, she had not nearly attained the zenith of her splendour. The value of her colonies increased, not simply by the accidental wealth so suddenly revealed in the largest of them, but by the natural overflow of her teeming and hardy population to every region where there was wealth to be won by enterprise and industry; her workshops and factories resounded with the whirr of wheels and the hum of well-paid labour; while, as a natural consequence, her prisons and workhouses became emptier than they were ever before remembered. Those who looked beneath this glittering surface of prosperity—who saw deeper into the inmost workings of the vast human hive, might have discovered many causes for national humiliation in the evils which legislation had either neglected to remove, or been impotent to cure. They might have seen ignorance producing its ordinary results in the impoverishment and degradation of thousands—and in the fomentation of ill-feeling and jealousies between classes dependent upon each other for fortune and subsistence, and both equally valuable to the nation. But, even with all these drawbacks—with juvenile criminality, almost breaking the hearts of philanthropists; with brutality and intemperance too certainly pervading the habits of the lower stratum of the community; with strikes and lock-outs, embittering the minds of masters and men in all the great manufacturing districts—it was impossible for the most desponding politician to deny that Great Britain was a free, a prosperous, and, compared with any other portion of Europe, an eminently happy country. However great might be the evils we had to endure, there were amongst us no despotic sovereign and rulers, no irresistible mob, no struggles for the first rights of men and

nations, no great social questions, only to be solved by revolution and bloodshed; but a people renowned for their common sense and proud of their liberties, a settled and stable form of Government, and a Legislature laudably anxious to do its duty to the lowest as well as to the highest of persons in the social scale.

But the very brilliancy of our position as the foremost of free states, and the representative of public right in Europe, brought us both anxiety and peril. Being so great, we had great duties; being so mighty, we had responsibilities from which smaller states were exempt. We could not, in our own interest, any more than in the interest of civilisation and humanity, permit the wicked ambition of an irresponsible despot to triumph over an unoffending neighbour. We could not suffer the Czar—the representative of brute force and barbarism—to ride rough-shod over the rights of Turkey, and to re-arrange the map of Europe at his pleasure. Our generation was so unaccustomed to war except in remote Asiatic provinces, that it had come to believe in its impossibility nearer home. The Emperor of Russia aroused us from the comfortable delusion; and the thrifty, hard-working people of England, having to pay so severely for the wars of their ancestors, had to face the probability, if not the certainty, of a war on their own account. The prospect was not an agreeable one; and rather than believe in anything so incredible as a general war in the days of steam and electricity, the public, and perhaps some of our statesmen also, believed in what was still more incredible—in the generosity, the moderation, the love of justice of the Emperor of Russia. They did not remember that, in assaulting, distracting, and seeking to divide and appropriate Turkey, he was but following out the traditional policy of his country and his dynasty, and would not be deterred from his purpose except by the use of the *ultima ratio*—the cannon or the sword. Hence the great error of the year 1853, and hence the dark cloud that hangs over the fortunes of 1854. Had the greedy invader been told by the Governments of Great Britain and France, or even by Great Britain alone, that the passage of the Pruth by his armies would have formed a *casus belli*, and that such an aggression would have been resisted to the last extremity by all the allies of Turkey, the war now imminent, if it have not commenced, would have been averted. The first false step would have been prevented, and foiled Rapacity might have had to wait twenty years for



SINOPE, FROM THE BAY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

another opportunity to satiate itself. But the nation, or its rulers, were not wise enough. Laudably anxious to prevent so great a calamity as a general war, and miscalculating the character and motives of the public disturber, the Czar was allowed to gain time, and to improve his opportunity. The fire that might readily have been extinguished in June, became in December a conflagration to threaten the world. The flames are springing up on every side, and must be put out. It has become the first duty of England and France to extinguish them. We are not sanguine enough to believe that it will be an easy one. But the people have no fears for the result, and will shrink from no sacrifice to attain it. They have a good cause—the public feeling is unanimous—and the detestation of Russia is as strong as the instinct which teaches that such ambition and aggression as the Czar has shown, are hostile to the liberties of all Europe. Never in the history of this country was a war undertaken under more inspiring auspices, and with so little opposition or denunciation from any portion of the people. It is unfortunate that such a war should be necessary; but, being necessary, the British people will comport themselves in it as befits their high position, their ancient renown, and their innate sense of right.

War, pestilence, and famine, have successively threatened us in the memorable year that closes this night. The pestilence has, as yet, but lain lightly, and judicious though tardy precautions may even now avert its heaviest visitations. Famine has, by wise legislation, been rendered less severe within our shores than in any other part of Europe, and has not yet pressed to so serious an extent upon the people as to derange the operations of industry, or inspire fears for the public tranquillity. Even the war has its favourable side. We have for our stanchest ally the greatest nation of the Continent, as well as the good wishes of every honest man and right-thinking politician throughout all parts of Europe that are not Russian and barbarian.

BATTLE OF SINOPE.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

THE following account of the disastrous engagement at Sinope is founded upon the investigations made there by the captain and officers of her Majesty's ship *Retribution*:

On the 13th November a Turkish flotilla, consisting of seven frigates (one of 60 guns), three corvettes, and two steamers, anchored in the Bay of Sinope. On the 21st a Russian squadron of three two-deckers, a frigate, and a brig, stood in for Sinope, and, after reconnoitring the Turkish position, cruised off the harbour, maintaining the blockade in spite of very heavy weather. It was suggested to Osman Pacha, the Turkish Commander-in-chief, that as an action would be unavoidable, the best course would be to force the blockade, and make a running fight of it; but, not contemplating any reinforcement of the Russians, he unfortunately rejected the advice of his subordinates, upon the consideration of some of his vessels having been damaged in a recent gale, and on the probability of a successful result if the action was fought at anchor. On the forenoon of the 30th, a large Russian squadron, composed of three three-deckers and three two-deckers, under the command of Vice-Admiral Nachimoff, having also the flag of a Rear-Admiral, stood in for the bay under full sail before the wind, and took up a position close alongside the Turkish ships, the latter not firing upon them while doing so. Two frigates and three steamers remained outside to cut off the retreat of any Turkish vessel attempting to escape. Osman Pacha forthwith signalled his fleet to fight bravely to the last in defence of their country, and at noon a desperate action commenced. For upwards of an hour and a half the Turkish frigates resisted these fearful odds without flinching. The first of their losses was the *Nevick* frigate whose captain, Ali Bey, being menaced with boarding by a huge three-decker, and having abandoned all hope of successful resistance, with desperate devotion blew up his vessel. At the end of the above period the destruction of the Turkish force was frightful and complete. Some of the ships were burned by the enemy's red-hot shot; others blew up; and the others, whose sides were literally beaten in by the enormous weight of the Russian metal, slipped their cables, and, with the exception of two, drifted on shore. The Russians now manned their yards, and cheered in honour of their bloody victory. Having done this, they immediately recommenced firing upon the helpless wrecks, from which a feeble dropping fire was still maintained with unequalled fortitude, and did not cease until they had completed the work of destruction and butchery. They then took possession of the two vessels which had not gone on shore; but, from their battered condition, abandoned and destroyed them the following day. One of the Turkish steamers, the *Tai*, alone escaped. She had slipped her cable shortly after the commencement of the battle, and, after forcing her way at some risk through the force cruising outside, brought the first intimation of this fatal event to Constantinople. Before the action commenced the Turkish crews numbered 4490 men. Most of the survivors are wounded; among them are 120 prisoners, who were taken by the Russians on board the frigates abandoned by them, and who have been carried off to Sebastopol. Osman Pacha, the Commander-in-chief, who was wounded in the action, is among the prisoners. Hussein Pacha, the second in command, while trying to escape from his burning vessel, was struck by a grapeshot on the head, and killed. The loss on the Russian side is not accurately known, as they retired immediately after the battle; but four of their ships were disabled in their spars, and were towed out by steamers. The support afforded to the Turks by the land batteries was ineffectual, owing partly to the lightness of their guns, and partly to their fire being intercepted by the Turkish ships. The town of Sinope is completely destroyed, either by shells or burning timbers, and the whole coast is strewn with dead bodies. A few survivors have made their way, by swimming, to the town; but such is the consternation among the local authorities that all action on their part is paralysed, and they can scarcely find means even to procure food or medical assistance for the sufferers. These latter found speedy alleviation at the hands of the medical officers brought by her Majesty's steamer *Retribution*, and the French steamer *Mogador*, who were zealously assisted by three of the survivors, surgeons on board the Turkish fleet.

It is clear that the Turks fought bravely, and stood to their guns to the last. Ali Bey, the commander of the *Nevick*, seeing that his ship could not stand against the three-decker opposed to him, ordered her to be blown up; but, not feeling certain of the execution of that order, he himself threw the lighted match into the powder magazine.

The following table shows the loss of Turkish ships, men, the wounded, &c.:

The *Nevick*, 52 guns, 500 men, Ali Bey, captain (killed); opposed to a Russian three-decker.—Blown up.

The *Nezin*, 52 guns, 500 men, Hassan Bey, captain (killed); opposed to a Russian two-decker of 80 guns.—Destroyed.

The *Farsli*, 52, 38 guns, 400 men, Ali Maher Bey, captain (killed); opposed to a Russian two-decker of 80 guns.—Destroyed.

The *Gullu-Sefit*, 24 guns, 200 men, Selis Bey, captain (killed).—Destroyed.

The *Aon-Illah* (flag), 36 guns, 400 men, Osman Pacha (lost leg, and made prisoner); opposed to a Russian three-decker of 120 guns, which lost spars.

The *Damieta*, 56 guns, 500 men.—Destroyed.

The *Nedgi-Feschr*, 24 guns, 200 men, Hussein Bey, captain (prisoner). On shore, dismasted.

The *Kaid*, 50 guns, 500 men, Elan Bey, captain (escaped); opposed to a large three-decker.—Blown up.

The *Nezemiah* (flag), 60 guns, 600 men, Hussein Pacha, second in command, and Captain Kadi Bey (killed); opposed to a large three-decker.—Blown up.

The *Faisi Marabout*, 22 guns, 240 men, Ize Bey, captain.—Destroyed.

The *Tai*, steamer, 16 guns, 300 men, 300-horse power.—Not engaged.

The *Iregli*, steamer, 4 guns, 150 men, 150-horse power.—Destroyed.

Making a total of 434 guns, and 4490 men.

Russian guns, 600; besides four steamers and two frigates not in the action. Weight of Russian shot, 68 lbs., 42 lbs., and 22 lbs. Several shells and carcasses used did not explode.

Wounded, and sound, brought to Constantinople by
Retribution and *Mogador* 200

Left at Sinope, in charge of badly wounded 10

Wounded, left at Sinope, could not be moved 20

Prisoners, as supposed 150

Escaped, per *Tai* steamer 1000

Escaped, per *Tai* steamer 300

Total number of men 4490

Accounted for 1680

Unaccounted for 2820

The Russian Admiral Nachimoff addressed a letter to the Austrian Consul at Sinope, before leaving, to the following effect:—

I address you as the only official person at Sinope, requesting you to make known to the authorities, or your fellow Consuls, should there be such, that I much regret the destruction caused to the town during the engagement which has just taken place, which has been mainly caused by the obstinate resistance of the Turks, and by the fire spreading from those of their ships which blew up. I did not come here to destroy the town. My orders were to follow up and destroy the Turkish squadron which had proceeded to the coast of Circassia, and deposited arms and ammunition for the rebels who are in arms against the Emperor and his Government in those provinces.

In this letter it is also stated that shells were obliged to be fired in order to silence the Turkish batteries, &c.

The portion of the town which is completely destroyed is the Turkish quarter; the Greek portion is comparatively unharmed; although, from the position of the ships during the action, that part of the town was most exposed to the fire of the Russians.

The correspondent of a German paper states that nothing is left of the Turkish ships but heaps of fragments; of the crews, which amounted to 5000 men, at most 1500 are alive. The supineness of the Turks is considered inexorable. From the 23rd November three Russian ships of the line cruised during four days in sight of Sinope. On the 29th a reinforcement of three three-deckers, two other ships of the line, two frigates, and four steamers arrived; and, on the following day, at noon, the Russian flag-ship summoned the Turks to surrender. For some time the Russians were completely sheltered from the guns of the strand batteries by the Turkish ships. The Turks having at last cut their cables, and let their ships drift on shore, the strand batteries opened their fire. The Russians then began to shell the town, which, with the frigates, was soon in flames. This was a fearful moment! The sea of fire, the roaring of the artillery, the continual explosions, and the fragments of human bodies which were hurled about in all directions in the air formed one of the most fearful spectacles man ever beheld. The Turkish quarter was completely burned; and the houses in the other part of the town, where no bombs had fallen, were perforated with balls. The corpse of Hussein Ramsi Pacha, the Turkish Rear-Admiral, was found in the water the next morning. The Russian fleet had left Sinope before the French and English vessels arrived. A British trader, which lay in the port, had two men killed by shots from the Russian ships; and, being subsequently run foul of by a burning Turkish frigate, she was destroyed. Her captain and crew, who escaped, say that the Turks "fought like devils," blowing up their own ships rather than that they should fall into the hands of the Russians. The Russian ships of the line poured in such tremendous broadsides that the decks of the Turkish vessels were literally carried overboard.

The view of Sinope, engraved upon the preceding page, is from a sketch taken by a Correspondent last summer. Of the town several interesting descriptive details appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for December 17, page 506.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The *Jour de l'An*—the greatest fête in France—is, of course, the topic of all thoughts, all occupations, and all preparations. It is a subject of remark and interest that the approach of this epoch has a most soothing, humanising, and improving effect on both sexes, all ages, and nearly all classes and conditions. Your wife meets you with tender blandishments, and sees that your dinner, when you choose to give her the happiness of your society at that meal, consists of your favourite dishes; she drops, too, that question of the *manteau de cou* that caused such sharp discussion last month. Your children are the best behaved, the most reasonable, the most tractable little creatures in the world, suddenly metamorphosed from the squalling, quarrelsome, noisy, ungovernable brats of a few days ago; your nephews and nieces vie with each other in the expression of their tenderness. Your servants are up at work late and early; the service is performed in a way that excites in your mind as much satisfaction as astonishment: nothing is too hard for them, nothing can disturb the smiling equanimity of their dispositions. Jean is never at the *marchand de vin* when you want to send a letter to the post in haste; Jeanne never shrugs her shoulders or goes through any other pantomimic expression of contemptuous dissatisfaction when you find fault with any of her performances. But it is the porter whom the rare and chilly sunbeams of the last fortnight of December warms into devotion and attachment, and *petits soins*. To express the affection of that man for you and yours—his wife shares his sentiments—is beyond the power of words; to enumerate the proofs of that regard, out of the reach of calculation. The door is opened while the bell is yet in full swing; your newspaper is brought up before he has perused it; your letters pass at once from the postman's hands directly into yours; you may bring in as much dirt on your feet as ever you like; even your dog—verifying the old adage—receives caresses in lieu of curses. And thus you go on, happy and beloved, till the first week in January; when lo! Madame resumes the question of the train with renewed acerbity; the children fight and scream, and put your authority once more at defiance; Jean swears a new pact of friendship and fidelity to the *marchand de vin*; Jeanne downright snubs you, and the porter leaves you to freeze at the door, reads your newspaper twice over, leaves yesterday morning's letters till this evening, looks at you with thundering brow, if there remain a speck of mud on your boots, and kicks Azor, if he can catch him, in the yard. Now do gifts of all descriptions, sorts, and value pass from everybody to everybody; now is the tinsel basket given by Madame M. to Madame L.; instantly repacked and sent on from Madame L. to Madame S., with a tender note, saying she has chosen it herself at Tahan's or Monbros'; now do bonbons, from the little sac of stale pralines at *quatre sous*, to the magnificent *coffre*, casket, or basketful at £20 (such prices are occasionally given), circulate, and make children, and occasionally adults, very sick; now are cards left, sent, or even passed, under envelope, by post, to all with whom the senders can claim acquaintance; and thus goes by the day, in a mixture of expectation, excitement, delight, fatigue, and disappointment, such as, happily, no other day in the year can boast.

With the exception of the incidents connected with this fête, there is really very little of any interest stirring in Paris. The extraordinary amount of illness despite the seasonableness of the weather, which is for the most part clear, and keenly cold, throws a damp over society in general, there being hardly a family where there is not one or more members attacked. In consequence of this state of insalubrity, the Archbishop of Paris has granted a public *dispense* to permit the use of *alimens gras* all the Fridays, Saturdays, and other fast days that may occur, until further notice.

The Académie des Sciences has appointed M. Elie de Beaumont Perpetual Secretary of Mathematics, in the place of the late M. Arago.

The ridiculous quixotic affair of the double duel of MM. Soulé, père et fils at Madrid, is the talk of all Paris. That M. Soulé, the younger, should have resented the impertinent remarks of the Duc d'Albe, on his mother's dress may easily be understood; but he having fought with his antagonist, that M. Soulé the elder should deem it necessary to render M. Turgot, merely as master of the house, amenable for the conversation of his guests; that he should demand a meeting, the result of which is that M. Turgot is somewhat severely wounded, is really carrying sensitiveness on the point of honour to a preposterous extent. At this rate, it is at the risk of a man's life to give a ball. Were we a punster, we should say, after all, he only receives one in return.

The Princess Mathilde has opened her salons with a magnificent *soirée* and concert. We believe it is her intention to receive every Tuesday evening throughout the season.

A marriage has taken place in the *beau monde* here which has caused much sensation, and, in many quarters, much disappointment. Mlle. Moiana, one of the richest—if not the richest—heiress in Paris, who possesses youth and beauty, in addition to her thousands, and who has had, as may well be supposed, more pretenders than she could well count or remember, has married M. Margueritte, a young man of the highest character and standing, and possessed of a fortune considerably larger than that of his bride. The *trousseau* and *corbeilles* were such as are only seen at Royal marriages.

Louis Napoleon has pronounced his decision that the Prince Napoleon is to preside over the Commission of Admission of the Great Exhibition of Industry of 1855. The Commission is not yet formed, but the demands are innumerable.

Apropos of this subject, we are assured on authority that we cannot doubt, that Mlle. Georges has actually applied for permission to take the canes and umbrellas at the door of the Exhibition. If this be true (as we have the best reasons for believing it to be), the state of distress which such a petition implies ought surely to be relieved from some fund more honourable to the credit of the French nation than the alms bestowed by the charity or curiosity of the chance visitors to a public museum. Many of the journals strongly advise the Théâtre Français to offer, and Mlle. Georges to accept, a permanent engagement; or, at all events, one for a certain number of representations. Whether the counsel will be followed up on either side, we know not. It is a singular circumstance, and one not generally known, that the late appearance of that celebrated actress took place on the fiftieth anniversary of her débüt. It is stated that the authors of the popular piece, "Les Cosacos," (wherein, of course, the said *Cosacos* are made mincemeat of) have had a copy of the work printed on vellum, and magnificently bound, to present to the Sultan.

The theatres have nothing new at all worthy of notice. The popular pieces—"Les Cosacos," at the Gaïte; "Diane de Lys," at the Gymnase; "Mauprat," at the Odéon; "Les Sept Merveilles," at the Porte St. Martin, &c.—continue to form the principal attractions of the moment.

It has been generally believed, in Paris, that the Emperor of the French has insisted upon a positive determination on the part of the English Government, in accord with France; and that, after some hesitation, the Earl of Aberdeen had subscribed to all the conditions of the French Government in the contemplation of vigorous action against Russia. It was added, that Lord Palmerston had consented to resume office under these circumstances; and that he was coming to Paris to have a conference with the Emperor.

It has been currently reported in Paris, during the past week, that the English and French Governments have now very little hope of a pacific solution of the Eastern question, and that France and England are about to make preparations for an expedition to the Baltic early in the spring. Sir Charles Napier is to command the English fleet in that sea. The orders given to the French and English squadrons are said to be to cruise in the Black Sea in such a way as to constitute a sort of impassable maritime barrier from Varna to Batoum, not permitting either Turkish or Russian fleets to cross the line, but leaving each of them perfect freedom of action on their own side. This would be a less offensive act than the blockade of Sebastopol.

The *Moniteur* publishes the names of the members of the Universal Exhibition Commission, of which Prince Napoleon is to be the President. Among the names is that of Lord Cowley.

The dividend of the Bank of France for the second half of 1854, has been fixed at 84*f.* per share.

The rumour of Lord Palmerston's return to office caused a fall in the Funds.

SPAIN.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier have arrived at Madrid.

Two duels have recently taken place in the neighbourhood of Madrid; the first between the Duke of Alba and Mr. Soulé, jun.; and the second between the Marquis de Turgot and Mr. Soulé, sen. At a ball at the French Embassy, the Duke of Alba (brother of the French Empress) remarked to some friends, "Look at Margaret of Burgundy," in allusion to the costume worn by Mrs. Soulé. The lady's brother, in a letter recently published, says:—

It is untrue that Madame Soulé presented herself in the costume of Margaret of Burgundy at the ball given by the French Ambassador; my sister wore a robe of blue velvet, low in the neck, with flounces of lace made of gold thread, and on her head a *torsade à glands d'or*.

The expression, overheard by Mr. Soulé's son, was warmly resented by him, and a hostile meeting took place on the 14th. After half an hour's combat without result, the seconds interfering, and declaring honour to be satisfied, it ceased, and the parties shook hands. On the morning of the day on which the duel between the Duke of Alba and his son took place, Mr. Soulé, sen., the United States Minister, sent the following challenge to the Marquis de Turgot, the French Ambassador at Madrid:—

Monsieur le Marquis.—The difference which has arisen between the Duke of Alba and my son took place in your salons. It was at your house, where I and my family were invited guests, and on the occasion of a *fête* of which the Duke of Alba might consider himself in some measure the hero, that the latter insulted Madame Soulé, without anything having hitherto happened to exonerate us from the bond of good fellowship which that circumstance causes to weigh on you. It is even positively stated that the insulting expression afterwards made use of by the Duke of Alba, and so nobly taken up by my son, first proceeded from your mouth. That being the case, Monsieur le Marquis, I have a right to go to the true source which placed swords in the hands of the Duke of Alba and of my son, to make it mine as far as you are concerned, and to demand personally a satisfaction which you cannot refuse me. Mr. Perry, an American citizen, and my friend, is charged to receive your reply. I have the honour to be, Monsieur le Marquis, your very humble servant,

"PIERRE SOULE, Citizen of the United States."

M. de Turgot declared on his honour, through his seconds, Lord Howden and General Cailler, that he did not make use of the expression imputed to him, and refused to admit that, as the insult took place in the salons of the Embassy, he was bound to give satisfaction for it. Mr. Soulé then insisted on M. de Turgot meeting him.

The seconds of Mr. Soulé were General Valdes (known for his extreme opinions), M. Gamindio, and M. Picon, one of the editors of the *Clamor*. The pistol was the weapon. Two shots were exchanged. Mr. Soulé was not hit; M. de Turgot fell. His adversary's ball struck him in the leg, about three inches above the knee. The wound was serious; but the ball was extracted after some difficulty, and the wound is going on favourably. The whole of the Spanish nobility have left their names at the house of M. de Turgot.

AMERICA.</h

HOSTILITIES BETWEEN TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

We hear from Constantinople that, on the 14th, the Ambassadors communicated to Redschid Pacha the proposals of the Great Powers. A Divan met on the 18th. After a long and animated discussion, it was resolved to authorise the Ministry to state that the Sublime Porte would be willing to send a Plenipotentiary to some place in neutral territory, not Vienna, for the purpose of treating for peace, provided the Porte should not be asked to accept anything it had refused; and that the old treaties, now abrogated by war, should not be renewed. Supposing Russia willing to treat on these terms, the Porte would meet her Plenipotentiary in presence of the representatives of the Four Powers, as proposed. With reference to the evacuation of the Principalities, the Porte would be willing to accept the guarantee of the Four Powers that they should be evacuated immediately upon the conclusion of a treaty of peace. It is also stated that the Sultan stipulates that the fleets of France and England shall remain in the Black Sea, guarding the coast of Turkey, so long as the Russians remain in the Principalities.

The subjoined formal and official note was transmitted on the 5th inst. to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and General Baraguay d' Hilliers by Redschid Pasha:—

It was announced to the Ambassadors some days ago, by an official note, that Russian ships of war had been seen cruising in the vicinity of Sinope. The *Taif* steamer has just arrived from that locality, and it results from the report of the captain that on Wednesday last, 29th Séphir (November 30th), three Russian three-deckers, two two-deckers, and two frigates, entered the port of Sinope, and attacked a division of the Ottoman fleet anchored there, consisting of six frigates and three corvettes.

Although the result of the action is not yet known, considering the situation of our ships, and the superior force of the enemy, it is presumed that a great disaster has ensued.

The English and French fleets have been sent to the Bosphorus, with the sincere intention of protecting the shores of the Ottoman empire. This recent occurrence proves sufficiently that it is the determination of Russia to attack, by means of her fleet, those points against which operations may be best directed. The impossibility, however, of defending so vast an extent of coast without a sufficient force in the Black Sea is perfectly evident; and, although the Sultan's Government has the intention of sending thither the fleet, it will be inadequate to the object in view.

Hence, the Sublime Porte considers itself under the necessity of having recourse to the effective solicitude of the two allied Governments. This notification is made accordingly and at the same time to the Ambassadors of England and France.

Rébil evel 4.

REDSCHID.

Orders left Marseilles on Wednesday for the French Admiral to confine the Russian fleet to Sebastopol. Similar instructions have been issued to the English naval forces; and it only remains to be seen whether the Emperor Nicholas will acquiesce in the temporary exclusion of his fleets from the Black Sea without making a declaration of war. The Emperor of Russia is said to have signified to the Cabinet of London, through his Ambassador, Baron Brunnow, that he will regard the entrance of the Anglo-French squadron into the Black Sea as a declaration of war. Lord Clarendon has replied that England does not desire war, but considers herself bound to protect the Turkish ports.

The Moldo-Wallachian troops are not to be incorporated with the Russian army and obliged to fight against the Turks. They are to be employed in the interior of the Principalities, to guard lazarettoes, public stores, hospitals, prisons, &c.

The Russian bulletin of the battle of Ougasti, in respect of which Gen. Bebutoff claims a victory over Abdi Pacha, has been published. The General admits that he lost 317 killed, of whom 9 are officers, and had 795 wounded, among whom is Prince Orbelian.

The Black Sea has of late been visited with violent storms. Eighty merchant vessels have been lost. The price of corn has risen enormously.

The Turks still hold Kalafat, which they have strongly fortified. A letter from Kalafat, by the special correspondent of the *Times*, supplies the following particulars relative to the Turkish entrenchments:—

The works which have been erected astonished me from their extent, and the rapidity of their construction. In the time of the old Turkish wars there were three forts or redoubts on three hillocks, but now the whole has been circumvallated with breastworks, supported by thirteen earth bastions or redoubts, several of them with heavy long-range artillery, so as to make Kalafat not a mere entrenched camp, but a fortress of a very peculiar character, for there is no part of the simple breast-work glacis that is not swept in traverse by the heavy artillery of the mud forts and bastions. The strong, high, angular fort next the Danube sweeps the Krajova approach; and a sufficient corps of Turkish cavalry debouching at openings made in the breastworks to the right, an attacking Russian force would run a risk of being driven down into the Danube.

Works so extensive cannot be covered except by a very large force, for which Kalafat offers no accommodation. Tents are already out of the question, and the sudden change of the temperature has produced many fatal dysenteries. Recourse has therefore been had to a resource at once economical and effectual. Spaces equivalent to a long barrack-room have been dug of the earth and covered in. Suppose a log house of one story sunk to the eaves, the solid ground forming the floors and walls, and the ridged roof sloping down to the ground considerably beyond the perpendicular beams, and you will have an idea of these winter barracks. The rain and damp are thus carried away from these earthen walls; light and ventilation are secured by garret and gable windows, fires burn to consume the earthy odour, mats act as arras, and the soldier is comfortable in winter's cold or summer's heat. I visited one, and found brick mangles at appointed distances; a clear space in the centre for passage, and on either side each soldier's blanket and kit; the centre supporting beams were ranged round with well-burnished muskets, and the drums at the gables, ready to beat the alarm and send the artillermen to the forts, the infantry to the breastworks, while the cavalry await the decisive moment to clear the *débouchés*.

All these works bear no resemblance to the inartificial Turkish entrenchments, such as one has frequently seen elsewhere. All are constructed on the most modern principles of engineering science. Their wide extent, and the extraordinary activity displayed in so short a time, have struck me with astonishment. I believe that since Torres Vedras, no lines of so striking a character have risen, as if by magic in execution, but clearly showing no hurry in plan or selection. This revolt of the Turks against their own habitually sluggish nature, this union of a burst of Asiatic energy with the science of Europe, compels my mind frequently to recur to the similar phenomena of the Hungarian war, with the satisfactory difference that the present movement is on the side of legitimate right.

I certainly do not think that it would be safe for Russia to pay a visit to Kalafat with less than 50,000 men. But there is an opinion in the camp that Russia may attempt a *coup de main* during the winter. I confess I do not think so. To say nothing of the present sharp work east of the Black Sea, Krajova is evidently the western *aére* of the Russian force; and, if a sufficient force be detached against Kalafat, the Russian force runs a risk of being broken through the middle from Nicopolis. It is more probable that the Russian plan is to draw the Turks to Krajova and to fall back on the Aluta, while supports come up from Great Wallachia. After the passage of Kalafat, Prince Gortschakoff drew up a plan for attacking the Turks and driving them back on the Danube, and gave it to his chief of staff, Kotzuebe, to work out in all its details, but when it was ready he changed his mind.

There is every week some sharp skirmish between the Cossacks and the Turkish Irregular Cavalry, in which some fall on both sides. The Cossacks are, after all, the flower of the Russian army, from their shrewdness, courage, and ubiquity. But the Bashi-Bozouk is a fair match for him. Armed with a rifle, slung over his shoulder, he takes aim and often hits a man of the opposing horde at full gallop. He then throws behind the rifle, draws a long scimitar, and in the *mélée* parries with it the Cossack lance; and, if successful, has all the advantage from his short weapon.

War has been officially declared by Persia against Turkey. A direct communication has already been opened between the Russians and Persians. The Russian General Yernoloff has been appointed to take the command of the 30,000 Persians. The Shah of Persia has informed his Consuls of his intention to suspend diplomatic relations with Great Britain.

INDIA.

From Burmah we learn that matters were improving in that quarter. The Governor-General was still expected at Rangoon. The object of his visit to Rangoon is to arrange the civil government of the new territory himself. A force marched on the 9th of November from Peshawur towards the Kohat Pass to coerce the Afghans to allow us to build a fort. The force consisted of a light field battery, two companies of Sappers and Miners, her Majesty's 22nd Regiment, 20th Native Infantry, 66th Ghurkhas, and the 7th Irregular Cavalry. Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton (22nd Queen's) was to command it. The brigade is to be so disposed that it will blockade the pass while the fort is building, the site for which has been selected at Bazed Khed, a locality six miles to the southward of, or nearer to, the mouth of the pass than Mutunne.

A bi-monthly steam communication is to be established forthwith between Rangoon and Calcutta.

Colonel Outram is expected to leave Calcutta for his former residency at Baroda, during December. Baroda is to be cut off from Bombay, and brought under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Government. This

will be the strongest disapproval that could be administered to Lord Falkland.

Viscount Melville, K.C.B., has been appointed to command the Sirhind division, in the room of the late General Godwin, C.B.

The Shah of Persia is reported to have left Teheran with 30,000 cavalry and 1000 pieces of cannon, and 3000 camels loaded with ammunition, to operate against Turkey in concert with Russia. The Shah has despatched an envoy to Cabul on a mission to Dost Mahomed, having reference to the course to be pursued by the Dost in the event of war between Russia and Turkey. A Russian army has marched *en route* to Khiva, where it has arrived, having first stormed the fortress of Ahmetzee.

CHINA.

There is no new feature to report in the proceedings of the Imperial and insurgent troops. Constant fighting is going on, with little result on either side. The losses of the Imperialists have been considerable, while the insurgents have suffered little, which gives them confidence. The Imperialists have received large reinforcements of about 14,000, and the foreign vessels hitherto employed at Chin-kiang-foo have come down to assist. The fleet of junks ordered by the Taoutae was seen close to Woosung; and, unless the insurgents receive assistance from Nankin, it is doubtful if they will be able to hold the city for any length of time against such a force.

The payment of the duties during the capture of Shanghai, and the present collection of them, are being agitated by the foreign authorities and Imperial Government, and causing some excitement.

The Mongols in the park at Pekin consist of 69 officers, 4000 men, and 400 camp followers. These were the only Mongols that have come within the great wall.

Tae-ping's northern army took Ping-yang, in Shan-see, on the 12th of September, left it a day or two after, and passed eastward of Flung-tung, in the direction of Pekin, from which it was 500 to 600 miles distant.

It is difficult to arrive at correct information of the progress of the rebel forces in the north. It is not long since they were reported to be within 150 miles of Pekin.

From Ningpo we learn, under date of the 25th ult., that the city was quiet; but there was an impression that it could be revolutionised, without much disorder, in favour of the new dynasty.

Our dated from Amoy are to the 5th inst. Affairs there seemed approaching to a crisis; the fighting had harassed and reduced the rebel force, which was in want of provisions and money, and hemmed in by the Imperial troops by land and a strong fleet of junks to oppose them on the water-side. It was expected the city would be retaken. Her Britannic Majesty's Consul had removed from the consulate to the foreign factories, and the captain of her Majesty's ship *Hermes* was to land a force at night time.

At Canton there is nothing new to mention; the city remains quiet, and the protective measures are efficient. At Toongkoon, in this province, the people are excited and furious against the Mandarins and Tartars, and there is apprehension that some trouble may spring from it.

It is generally understood that his Excellency the Governor Sir George Bonham's resignation has been accepted by Her Majesty's Government. His successor has not yet been nominated.

TIME-BALL AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The time ball attached to the Cape Observatory not being generally visible by the shipping on the eastern side of Table Bay, owing to the intervention of buildings, another has been established at the opposite side of the bay. It stands on the Lion's Rump, and commenced work on the 14th of last October. The observer should note the time by his chronometer when the ball begins to fall, and by subtracting one second from that time he will have the moment of one o'clock p.m. by mean time at the Cape Observatory. The Cape Observatory stands in lat. 33 deg. 56' 3" S., and long. 18 deg. 28' 45", or 1 hour 12 minutes 55 seconds E. of Greenwich.

THE ART-UNION OF LONDON.—The distribution of the prints due to the subscribers of last year, namely, "Queen Philippa and the Burghesses of Calais," and "Christ led to Crucifixion," has been commenced. This is effected to a considerable extent by means of the Society's local honorary secretaries situated in all parts of the world.

A CRYSTAL PALACE AT BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham has resolved to have a Crystal Palace, but difficulties have intervened as to obtaining the site. At a meeting in the Town-hall, last week—in which Mr. Adderley, M.P., Mr. Scholefield, M.P., Mr. Hill, Q.C., and other gentlemen took part—it was announced that Lord Caithorpe had made the noble offer of forty acres of valuable land near the Bristol road. Mr. Adderley (the donor of the land on which have been established the Reformatory institutions near the town) offered a plot of eligible land in another quarter; and, lastly, Mr. Joseph Sturge (always active in the cause of benevolence) gave up a valuable piece of land in Edgbaston for the same good purpose. The application to Parliament for the powers to levy a rate for carrying out the scheme were sanctioned by the meeting, and Mr. William Morgan (the town clerk) was instructed to prosecute the bill in Parliament.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—On no former occasion has this immense establishment been visited in so short a space of time by such a concourse of visitors as on Monday. Every room and lobby were crowded with thousands of well-dressed persons, in eager curiosity to inspect the immense collection of specimens of the animal, mineral, and vegetable kingdoms, and articles of vertu, which abound throughout the establishment. It is calculated that, before the close of the day, not less than 40,000 or 50,000 persons visited the Museum.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—The effect of the almost universal holiday on Monday, in the metropolis, was manifested here to an almost incredible extent. During the entire day, thousands upon thousands of well-dressed persons continued to crowd every room, and it was pleasing to mark the interest that was exhibited in viewing the numerous *chef-d'œuvre* of Rubens, Correggio, Murillo, N. Poussin, the Carracci, Claude, and other ancient masters; and notwithstanding there could not have been less than 2000 persons in various rooms at one time, the strictest order and regularity were observed.

VOLUNTARY EDUCATION IN WALES.—The friends of voluntary education in the Principality are actively stirring to promote and secure the revival of the normal college, in order to obtain the strict moral and religious training of teachers for the Principality. For this purpose meetings are being held in the principal towns, and several gentlemen have formed themselves into a committee, for the purpose of carrying out their views on this subject.

THE GREAT METROPOLITAN WINTER POULTRY SHOW.—It has been determined to hold the second great Metropolitan Poultry Show, which started into existence last year, at the Baker-street Bazaar, on the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th of January next. In consequence of the large amount of patronage which the club has received since last year, more especially amongst the aristocracy, the prize list has been greatly extended, and it is expected that the show will equal any which have been held throughout the kingdom.

MARKED FISH.—A label, with wire attached, was taken from a bull trout caught, in the end of last month, in one of the tributaries of the Teviot. The fish, when killed, weighed 4 lbs. 7 oz.; and the inscription on the one side of the label is, "A Mitchell, 31"; and on the other side, "Tweed, 1853." This fish was marked on the 11th ult., by Mr. Mitchell; its weight at the time was 2½ lbs., so that it has gained 2 lbs. in about four weeks.

IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM NAVIGATION.—Considerable interest has been excited in Edinburgh by the successful trial of the steam-vessel for the deep-sea fishing. The new vessel is 100 feet long, with engines of thirty-horse power. Externally there is nothing to distinguish it from a sailing-vessel, except the presence, on each side of the hull, of a curved pipe ten inches in diameter, termed "a nozzle," communicating with a water-tight iron case inside. In the bottom of the vessel are apertures admitting the water into a water-tight case with a horizontal wheel fixed on a crank shaft attached by piston-rods to the engine; and on the steam being applied the water-wheel revolves with velocity, and the water is discharged by the nozzles on each side of the vessel. These form the only propelling power, and the invention is remarkable for its simplicity and effect. These nozzles also are of service in navigating the vessel. Although capacity rather than speed was studied in the construction, it easily attained eleven knots an hour. Economy of fuel, freedom from vibration, light draught, and a high rate of speed, are among the advantages of the invention. When fitted with boats and fishing gear, it will proceed to the Firth of Forth, and, by lowering the boats and crews, will be able to conduct the fishing operations with safety and celerity.

TURKEYS AND HOPS (TO THE EDITOR).—I see in your Journal of the 24th inst. an extract from Mr. Yarrell relative to turkeys and hops (page 553), which states that both were unknown in England prior to 1524. This is certainly incorrect as regards the latter; and to show that it is so, I subjoin an extract from the Customs Roll of Great Yarmouth for the 3rd of Henry VI. (1453-4):—"Rd tronag j sacce de hoppes." I made this extract a short time since whilst engaged in arranging the records of Great Yarmouth at the request of the Town Council of that borough. I shall hope one day, when sufficient encouragement is given to such attempts, to give from these valuable rolls a history of the commerce of this most important port from the time of Edward I.—I am, &c., HENRY HANOD, Norwich, Dec. 26, 1853.

CALIFORNIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SAN FRANCISCO, November 16th, 1853.

THE glowing accounts from the South of the recently-discovered gold mines on the Amazon are exciting much interest here, and a large band of adventurers are organizing themselves into a company to proceed thither.

The mines are upwards of four hundred miles from the coast of Peru, and can only be reached from the Pacific by a toilsome and trackless journey over the Andes; but on the Atlantic side the route is comparatively easy. The Peruvian Government have entered into a contract with a Dr. Whitmore to place two steamers on the Amazon, and they are to ply between the mouth of the river and Loreto—a distance of fifteen hundred miles—and the very neighbourhood where the gold mines have been discovered.

Showers, from time to time, are now giving us warning that the rainy season is coming on, and the hopes of the farmers are getting high. The agricultural interests of this country are fast becoming of great importance.

It is scarcely more than five years since our broad prairies and beautiful valleys were the grazing ground of vast herds of cattle—the property of the indolent native Californians. But, after the first great excitement of digging for gold had subsided, the practical farmers who were in the country began to find that soil as rich as that bearing gold existed where not a particle of the metal was to be found; and that, by tillage, the yield to them would be as remunerative as digging in the golden ravines in the mountains.

Attention thus began to be paid to agriculture; and the results in the harvest were thoroughly "Californian." The farmer found that he could obtain from 60 up to 80 bushels of wheat to an acre, by only just turning the soil; two crops of potatoes in the year; cabbages and turnips of a fabulous size; and crops of garden vegetables which follow each other in perennial growth. Hitherto, we have been mainly dependent upon Chili and the Eastern States for our supply of flour; but, next year, we shall have such a large harvest from the teeming richness of our soil, that not only shall we have abundant supply for our own wants, but be able to export.

Most of the English Quartz Companies are progressing favorably, and those whose prospects are considered most favorable here are the Anglo-Californian, the Nouveau Monde, and the Agua Fria. The West Mariposa is at a complete stand-still. The Anglo-Californian people have just completed the erection of their machinery, and expect to begin crushing in the course of a week or two. They have a powerful engine, one of the best quartz veins in the country; and, as they have adopted Corcoran's new method of crushing in lieu of the old method of stampers, they have a very fair prospect of turning out of their amalgamatus a goodly supply of gold.

A company has been organised in this city by some of the most influential and moneyed men, to establish a line of steamers between this port and China. This line will not only be very important in itself, but also as it will form the connecting link in the circle of steam navigation in the Pacific when the English line commences between Panama and Australia.

In connection with steam navigation, it was with much pleasure and satisfaction I lately saw the first cargo of coals arrive in our port a day or two since from our British possession, Vancouver's Island. The coal is good, and reported to be abundant. Hitherto, coal for use in the Pacific has been brought from England, the freight on which has been four and five pounds a ton. This, added to the cost of the coal, has been a serious item to the various steam companies in this part of the world.

Vancouver's Island is, I think, destined to become a point of great importance—not only to California, but to Australia. It is certainly the most important of all the British possessions in the North Pacific. It is about 50 miles wide by 400 long, and distant north from San Francisco about 900 miles. The soil is fertile and well watered; timber is abundant, the climate is healthy, and the island has several good harbours. The population of the island is about 600, of whom one-third are connected with the Hudson's Bay Company. Up to this time they have not had much commerce, but the impulse given to trade in the Pacific by the discoveries of gold in this country and Australia cannot fail soon to beneficially influence it.

Lola Montes, the erratic and notable, is quietly rusticating amongst the miners in Grass Valley, spending her time in the improvement of her garden, taming a young grizzly bear, and petting her parrots, poodle, and canaries.

M.

CHARITABLE DONATIONS FROM THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.—The Emperor has ordered the sum of 700 f. to be paid by Messrs. Orsi and Armani, London, for the benefit of the Dreadnought Hospital establishment in the Thames. Scarcely any of our benevolent institutions appeared to have escaped the kindly consideration of the Emperor.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA AND THE ROYAL BUTCHER.—Last year, Mr. Minton, purveyor to her Majesty, forwarded portions of the prize ox, fed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, to the Emperor of the French, the King of the Belgians, and the King of Prussia, in order that they might have a specimen of prime English roast beef for the New Year's banquet. The present



ALEXANDRIA.—THE HARBOUR, AND ENCAMPMENT OF MAHOMMEDAN PILGRIMS.

for food. The Egyptian soldiers are dressed in white, with red caps. The wives of the soldiers and other women seen in the square are generally veiled; but, in consideration of your being a stranger, they will sometimes take down their veil in order to give you a sight of their faces. Their veils are entirely different from those of Constantinople—those of the Egyptian women being generally suspended by a small gold fastening from the forehead, and then suffered to hang in a narrow piece of linen down to the feet.

Since the commencement of hostilities with Russia, the Pacha of Egypt has given the most loyal and energetic aid to his suzerain the Porte. The war upon the Danube, and in Asia, as we are informed by our private Correspondents in Egypt, has been the all-engrossing topic at Alexandria and Cairo. Large bodies of troops have been concentrated in both towns; and detachments of Egyptian soldiers have been despatched, from time to time, in the Pacha's fleet, to the seat of war, where they have, according to all accounts, distinguished themselves by their intrepidity, and by their animosity towards the Russians. A letter, from the Danube to a person in Alexandria, states that forty Egyptian soldiers were the first to cross that river, which they did by swimming; they then routed a Russian post, killing ten men. A hundred and fifty Albanians next crossed in a barge; they also routed a Russian party. The Turks then crossed the river in force.

Not less than 15,000 men are now waiting in Egypt for steamers to convey them also to the seat of war. These, with the soldiers and sailors already in the Sultan's army, and in

the fleet, raise the contingent of the Pacha of Egypt to 40,000 men.

In addition to this large force, Abbas Pacha has in garrison throughout Egypt, 40,000 more troops. In and around Alexandria there are at present 27,000 soldiers. Great complaints are made of the severity of the conscription, and of the arbitrary acts of violence resorted to in order to obtain recruits for the expedition. Six thousand veterans volunteered for service in aid of the Sultan lately. The lower classes speak boastingly of the deeds of their brethren in arms on the Danube, and very slightly of the "Muscoes," as they call the Russian soldiers.

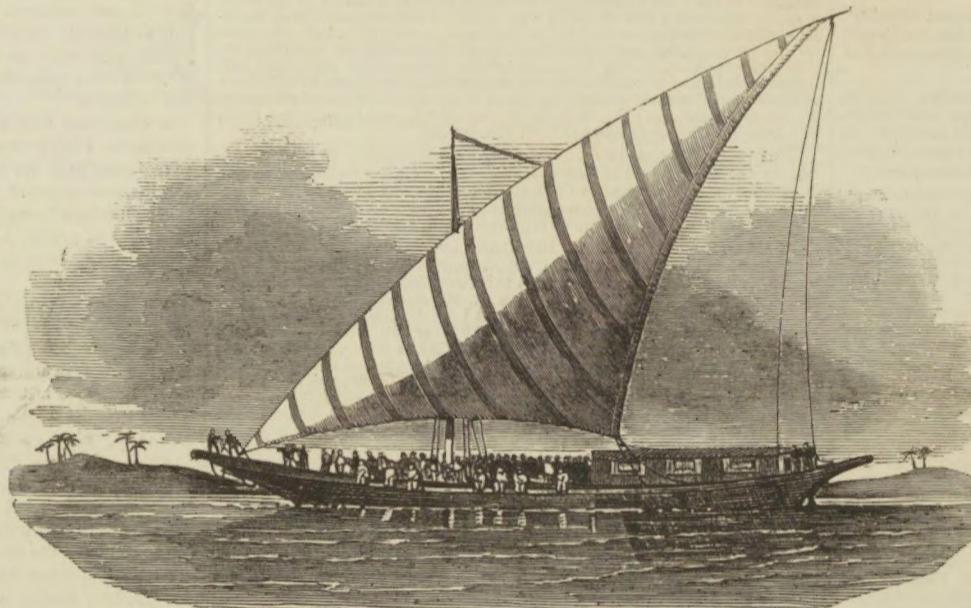
A new fort is being built at Alexandria for the better defence of the new or Eastern harbour, and several very heavy guns are to be mounted upon it. Our Correspondent adds:—

The prices of provisions are very high, and labour scarce, owing to the drain of men for Turkey.

The railway is completed, except two miles between Alexandria and Kaffrilla; a town on the banks of the Nile fifty-two miles from Alexandria. The completion of that short distance has been retarded by the great height of the Nile. It is expected that the Indian Mails and passengers will be enabled to proceed by railway from Alexandria to the Nile early in the spring, which will much expedite the Overland Mails, and add to the comfort of the passengers.

Cairo is perfectly quiet, and pretty full of English travellers, descended from, and about to ascend, the Nile.

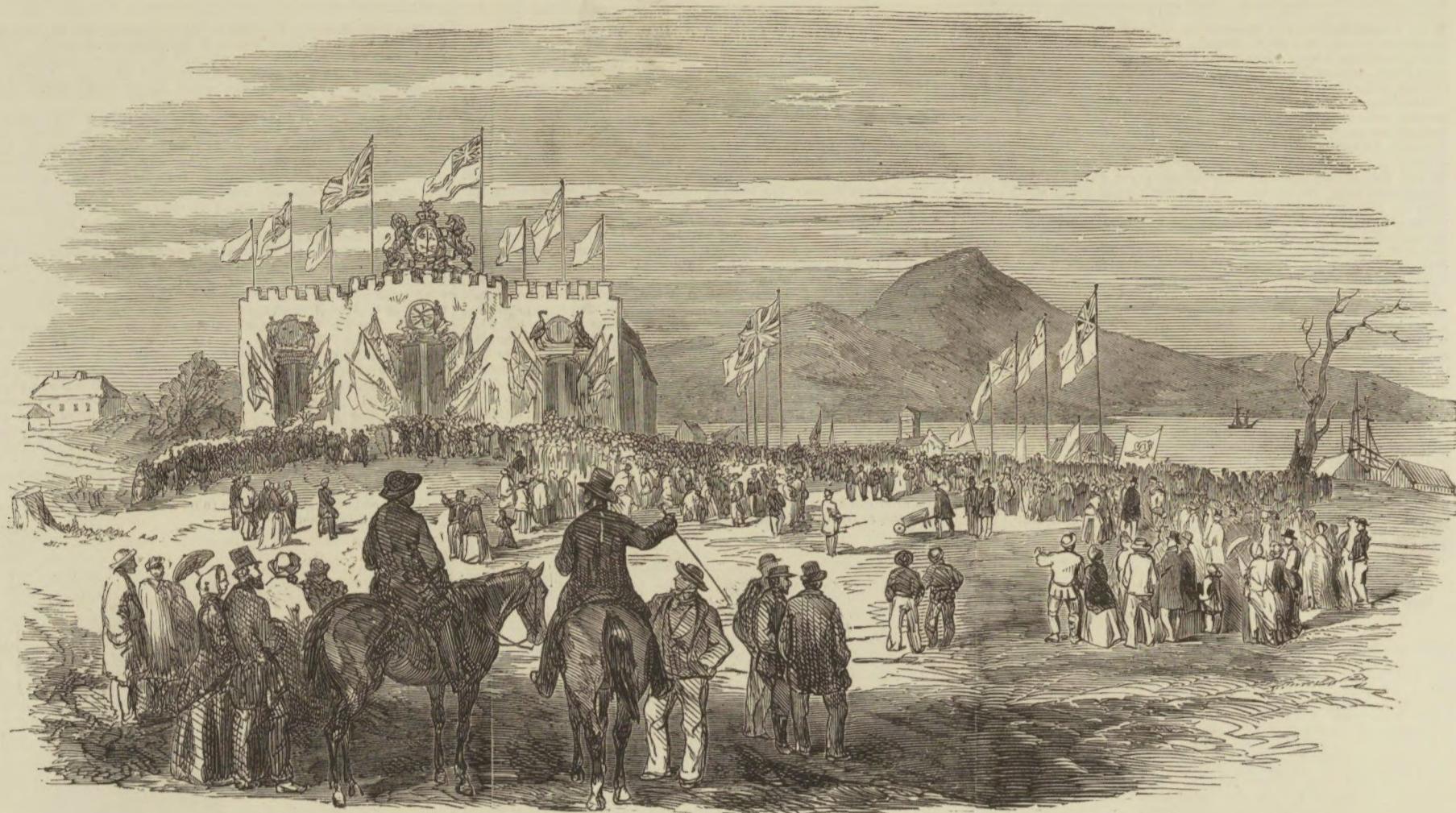
Lord Elphinstone, the new Governor of Bombay, arrived at Cairo on the 5th, and was received with great distinction by the Pacha.



NILE BOAT.



EGYPTIAN TROOPS IN THE GREAT SQUARE OF ALEXANDRIA.



INAUGURATION OF THE GEELONG AND MELBOURNE RAILWAY.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE MELBOURNE AND GEELONG RAILWAY.

THE importance of railway communication between Melbourne and Geelong, in South Australia, was testified in a very interesting manner, on the 20th of September, when the foundation-stone of the terminus at Geelong was laid with great ceremony—this being the first building of the kind commenced in Victoria. Thousands of persons formed a procession in Geelong, among whom were all the Government, civic, and ecclesiastic dignitaries of the colony. The stone was laid by his Excellency the Governor of the Province, Mr. Latrobe. A tribe of aborigines, dressed in new blankets, and a party of Chinese, with banners, formed part of the procession, in which there was also a party of Germans working a printing-press. The Bishop of Melbourne, amidst thousands of persons, publicly blessed the undertaking. A banquet was given also to celebrate the event, to which a thousand persons were invited. There was a banner in the banqueting hall with an aboriginal motto, "Ghego maga, ura, ura," signifying "Run away, quick, quick." The wheelbarrow which the Governor used in moving the first shovelful of earth, was made of polished cedar, with a carved wing on each side. The spade was of burnished steel, and the handle was made of Huron pine. The trowel was of pure gold, with an ebony handle. The mallet was of ebony, inlaid with gold. The whole of these costly and beautiful tools were presented to the Governor. During the procession the printing press in the midst of it printed a copy of verses which were distributed to the multitude. An engraving of the scene (stated to be the first production of the kind in the colony), was executed by Messrs. Sasse and Winston, of Geelong, from which pictorial commemoration our Illustration has been engraved.

LOSS OF THE "HUMBOLDT" STEAM-SHIP.

THE wreck of this fine first-class steamer, announced on Monday week, per telegraph from Liverpool, created some sensation at Lloyd's, on account of the heavy amount of insurances that had been effected on her cargo, which is reported to have been worth upwards of £300,000. The *Humboldt* was a most powerful steamer, nearly 1400 tons burthen. She was commanded by Captain J. D. Lines. She arrived off the entrance of Halifax Harbour, from Southampton, on the morning of the 6th of the present month. She had been twelve days out only from England; and, getting short of coals, Captain Lines bore up for the harbour to obtain fuel; and, on arriving off it, hove-to for a pilot, who

shortly came on board, and undertook to take her into the harbour without delay. A dense fog prevailed soon after, but the pilot persisted in going on; and, in attempting to make the harbour, ran the vessel on to a formidable reef of rocks known as "the Sisters." It was about six o'clock at the time; and although the vessel was not making more than four knots per hour, the force with which she struck was most severe. She was immediately backed off, the pilot supposing she had not sustained any injury; but on sounding the pumps she was found to be making water so rapidly, that it became necessary, for the safety of the passengers on board, to run her ashore near Portuguese Cove, situate about twelve miles from Halifax. The Mail steam-ship *Osprey*, and one of the Dartmouth steamers, proceeded to rescue the passengers and crew, who were taken off in safety, together with most of their luggage. Very little of her cargo, however, was saved, and towards night the sea broke completely over her. By the last accounts it seems that her machinery had sunk through her bottom, and the vessel was a total wreck. Captain Lines is stated to have an interest in the vessel to the extent of £10,000, and unfortunately he was not insured.

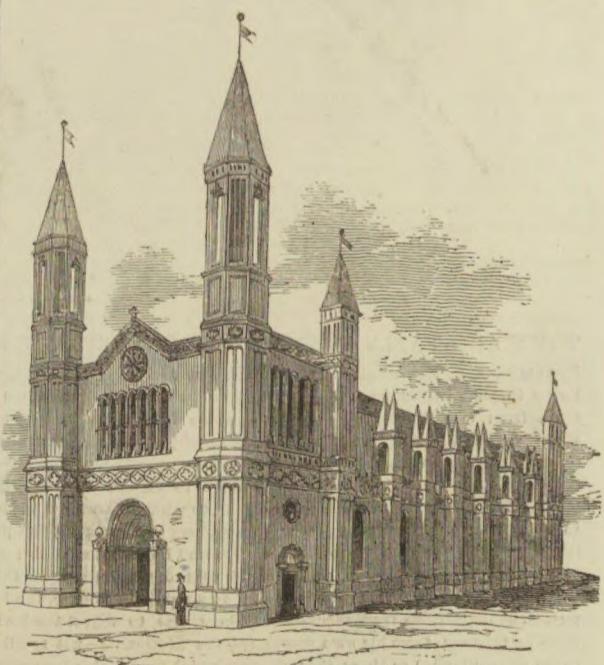
We have to thank a Correspondent (Lieutenant J. F. Bland), who made the accompanying Sketch of the wreck while on horseback, the thermometer being near zero.

THE WALDENSIAN (PROTESTANT) CHURCH, AT TURIN.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE consecration of the Church, of which I forward an Engraving, took place on the 15th ult. The congregation at the Italian service consisted of about 1400; at the afternoon French service about 1000 or 1100 were present. Among these were the English Minister and his attachés, the Prussian Chargé d'Affaires, the Swiss Minister, and the American Secretary of Legation from Tuscany, the first Waldensian Deputy ever elected, Mr. Molan (now a second time member of the Chamber), many Roman Catholics of all classes, and not a few of the noble exiles from Lombardy, Naples, &c. The Rev. Mr. Revel, the Moderator, with seventeen pastors and professors of the Waldensian College at La Jour, assisted at the ceremony—the Moderator preaching the French sermon, and the Rev. Mr. Meille, pastor (with Mr. Bert, at Turin), the Italian sermon. The forms of the service are nearly similar to those of the Church of Scotland, and the singing to the accompani-

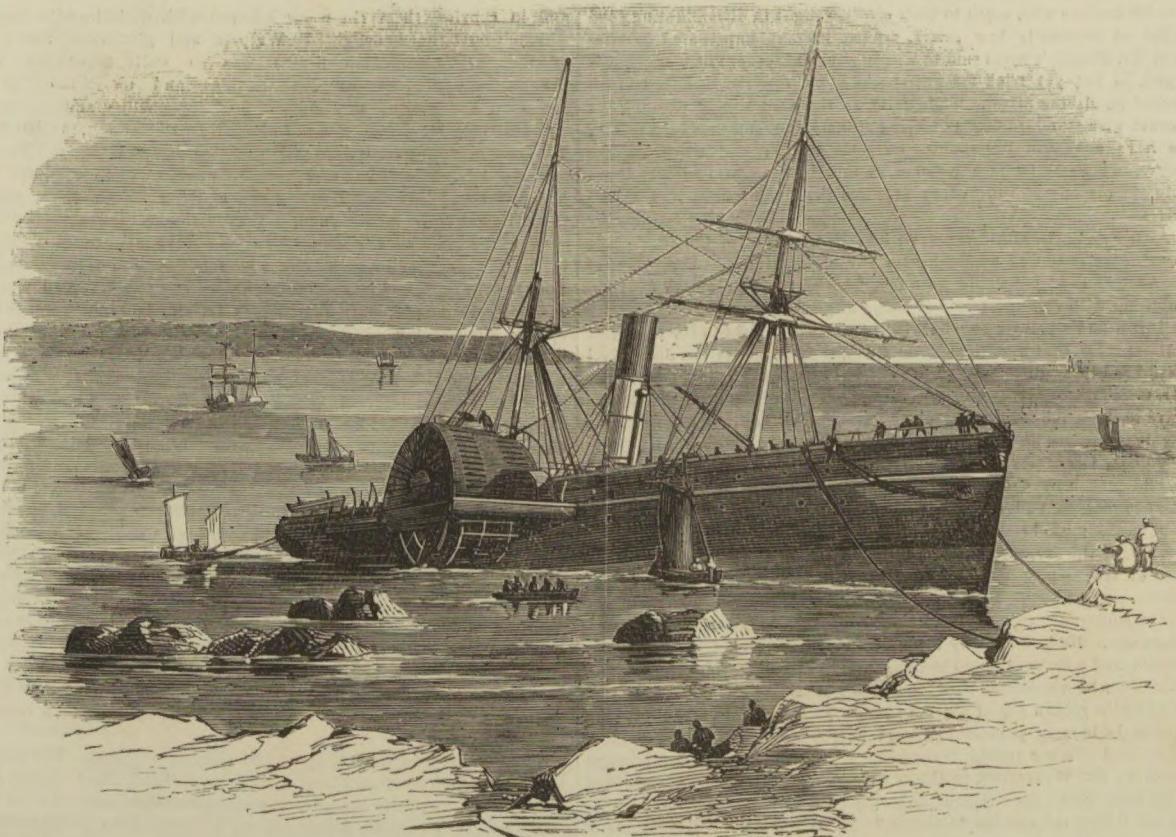
ment of the organ was admirable. Most of your readers will be aware that the Waldenses are the ancient inhabitants of the mountains of Piedmont and Dauphiné, and have held the Alpine passes between the sources of the Po and the Durance; around which, in spite of the centuries of persecution, they still cluster. Their faith is that of the Bible denuded of all Roman Catholic additions, which they have in all ages resisted. It appeared in the fifth century. In the beginning of the ninth, friends and enemies recognised it in the well-known controversial writings of Claud, Archbishop of Turin, who was the greatest opponent of Roman error and Roman tyranny of his day—in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The MSS. still extant prove that the tenets of the Waldenses were substantially the same as those of the followers of Waldo and the Poor of Lyons, of the Albigenese, of the Bohemian Brethren, of our own Wickliffites, or Lollards; which, in fact, are more formally set forth in a detailed confession of faith in 1380. This is, in all important matters, consistent with the great principles of Christian truth, as recognised by Evangelical Protestants. Having been deprived of Bishops at the death of Claud, the Church Government became, and continues to be, Synodical. From the above era their history is one of continued persecution, which, in 1655, appeared to have arrived at its maximum, amidst massacres and brutal cruelties. This called forth the interference of Cromwell and the States General of Holland; but, in spite of solemn treaties, in 1658 they were again forced to abandon their country by the Duke of Savoy. Two years afterwards, after thousands had perished, and some 4000 settled in Germany, 800 Waldenses, traversing Savoy from the Lake of



NEW PROTESTANT CHURCH OF THE WALDENSES, AT TURIN.

Geneva to the sources of the Durance, near the Mont Cenis and Mont Genevre, entered their country in arms, led by their Pastor and General Arnaud. In spite of all opposition, they recovered some of their valleys, and have ever been faithful to their Sovereign. The Italian Waldenses, Vaudois, or Valdesi, amount now to about 20,000. The constitutional laws of Piedmont set them free, in 1848, from numerous disabilities; and the right of worshipping God in their native land, according to their conviction of the dictates of revealed religion, *de facto*, though not *de jure*, is at last accorded to them. Though still in great poverty, the assistance of England and Holland, with that of private friends, has enabled them, with extreme perseverance and self-denial, to maintain an education in their valleys which is worthy of their faith. They have even now men capable of bearing witness to Gospel truth with dignity, knowledge, and zeal, whenever and by whomsoever called upon. The wonderful chain of events by which Providence has preserved them for so many ages in the maintenance of truth, seems at last to have brought them to an epoch when they may bear witness beyond their Alpine valleys in those fair plains of Italy into which they have as yet been denied an entrance. The consecration of this noble edifice is, therefore, a great political as well as religious event. Piedmont has the honour to be the first state in Italy to give civil and religious liberty to her subjects; the tyranny of the other Italian States has driven into this Constitutional Monarchy no less than 40,000 exiles who at this moment are under the protection of her laws.

The Church of the Waldenses, commenced in the autumn of 1851, is



WRECK OF "THE HUMBOLDT" STEAM-SHIP, OFF THE ENTRANCE OF HALIFAX HARBOUR.

in the Lombardo-Gothic or Romanesque style, of which so many ancient specimens remain in Verona, Monza, Milan, &c.; it is situated in the Stradale del Re (a wide street in the best part of the town, and planted with trees), surmounted by an iron railing; its front presents a Lombard retiring arch, flanked by small Gothic columns; above, is a handsome frontispiece, suitable to the style. The side walls are strengthened by massive buttresses, terminating in pinnacles; and at the angles are ornamented turrets, with crockets and finials. Over the entrance is the inscription Jeremiah vi. 16; within the ante-chapel is a second, from John iv. 24. This ante-chapel, with its lofty groined roof and galleries on each side, giving entrance to the interior organ gallery of the Church, is imposing, being 20 feet wide, with a length equal to the width of the Church. The dimensions of the Church are 90 feet by 60 feet; its roof 50 feet above the floor; the apsis is 30 feet in diameter, and nearly equal in width to the nave. Six well-proportioned columns, besides two on each side, bearing semicircular arches (above highly-ornamented capitals) support a groined and boldly-indented roof. A series of handsome clerestory windows light the nave, &c.; the apsis and walls are pierced with round-headed lancet windows, ornamented with painted glass. The columns are of scagliola, the walls tinted yellow; a very handsome deep organ-gallery, on pillars, gives great effect to the west end. Rich cornices and varied detailed ornaments break the walls and roof with great effect. The single pulpit stands behind the table in the centre of the apsis; and the whole floor is covered with convenient backed benches, of walnut wood. The whole is light and cheerful, and, though somewhat profusely ornamented, yet being nearly of one colour, is not without a gravity of character; nor do the graceful details in any way deteriorate from the apparent solidity and general simplicity of construction. This is probably the only modern attempt in Italy at the revival of the ancient Mediæval style, called Lombard; and it has cost the public £6000, including its organ-railing, gas-heating apparatus, and furniture. It is, therefore, worthy of the noble city in which it stands—a monument of constitutional liberty as well as of Christian zeal.

SUS ALPINUS.

GREAT FIRE AT NEW YORK.

THE city of New York, we regret to state, has just been the scene of the most extensive conflagration that has happened there since the great fire of 1846.

The catastrophe we have now to record broke out on the 10th inst., in the extensive publishing and bookselling establishment of Messrs. Harper, Brothers, in Franklin-square. The accident is believed to have been occasioned by a boy having dropped a lamp into the camphine in the engraving room, when it was being used for washing the rollers of the printing-presses. In an instant the entire establishment was wrapped in one sheet of flame. The building being filled with paper and matter of a light and combustible nature, the ignition from roof to basement was almost like the flinging of powder. To use the language of one of the police-officers on the ground at the time:—"When the report of fire was first given, I went to work carrying out books, &c., bent on saving as much as possible. While I was taking the first armful across the street, I could see no smoke, or nothing else that looked like fire, and I thought a bucket of water had ended the affair. In less than a minute I looked towards the building again, and flames were pouring out of every window, from the roof to the lower floor."

At about two o'clock nothing was standing of Harper's immense warehouse but the outside walls, and within these the angry flames were raging. The wind was very high, and huge coals of fire were carried off to the distance of Beekman-street, and even there fell thick and fast upon the roofs of buildings and the heads of spectators. From Harper's buildings the flames ignited the opposite side of Pearl-street, although very wide at this place, and for a time there was every appearance that this block would be consumed by the increasing fire. A few minutes after the first report of the fire, an immense concourse of the citizens assembled at the scene of the disaster, filling up for a long distance every street and avenue leading to Franklin-square. Soon after the fire, a heavy cloud of smoke hung over the city.

As soon as the fire had extended across Pearl-street, the efforts of the

firemen were divided. The first building which ignited on this side of the street, was the Walton House, of Revolutionary memory. This was No. 326, Pearl-street, and every effort of the firemen to preserve it, on account of its historical associations, were of no avail. Adjoining the Walton House was the Franklin-square Hotel, which shared the fate of its neighbour, and is now a total wreck.

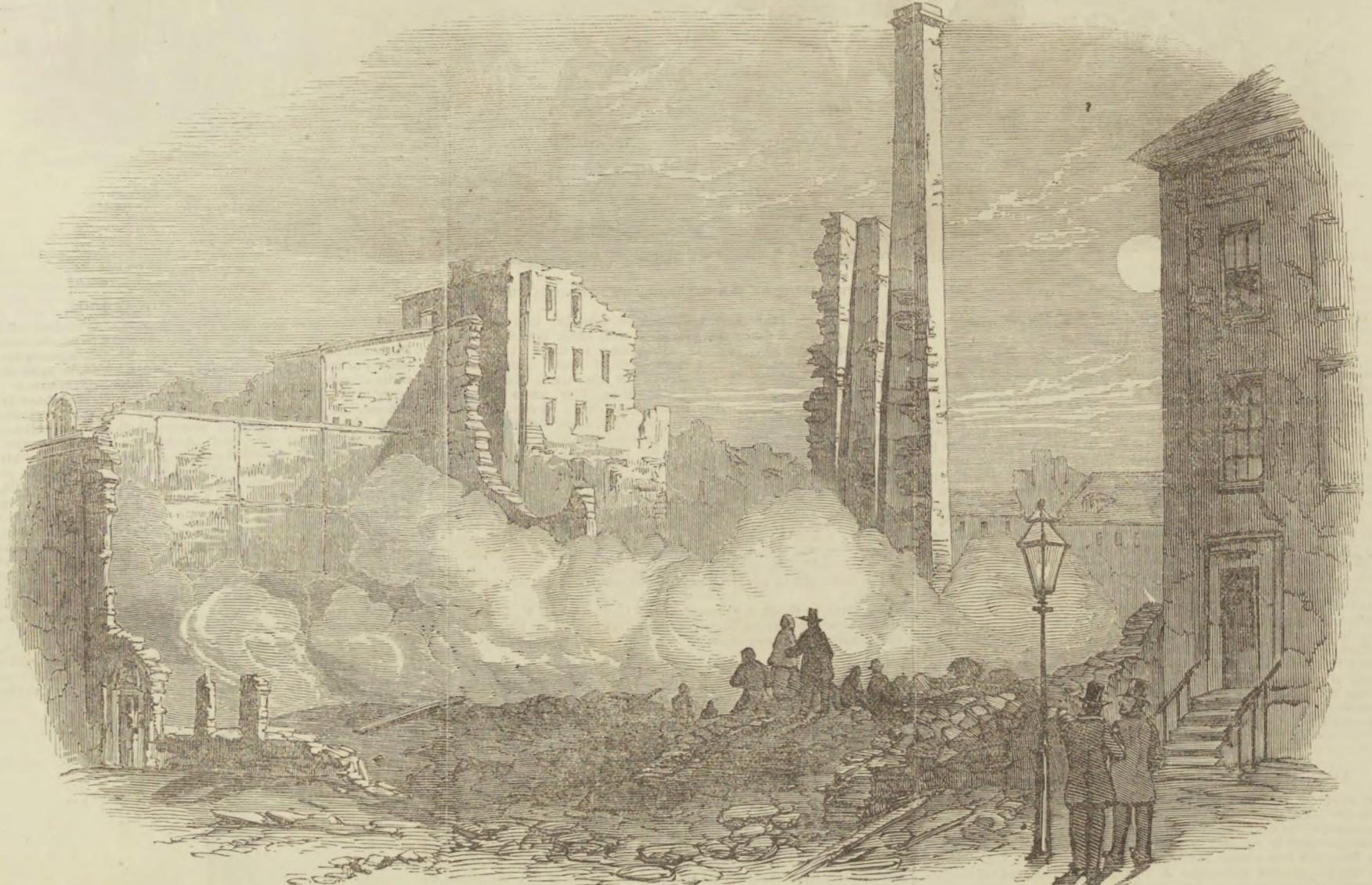
At an early hour in the evening the appearance of the ruins in Cliff-street was terrific. The entire establishment of the Messrs. Harper was one mass of rubbish, comprising six houses on Cliff-street, running through to Pearl-street, and taking in the same number of houses on that street. On the opposite side of Cliff-street, the buildings Nos. 81 and 83, also occupied by the Messrs. Harper, were much scorched, but nothing more. Of the twelve buildings of the Harpers, between Cliff and Pearl Streets, all that now mark the spot are a few smoking walls.

In Pearl-street the scene was rather more horrible than in Cliff-street. Looking towards the old Walton, there stands the distinguished wall of that venerable structure. Looking in the other direction there is a mountain of bricks and mortar, with now and then a bare wall. Adjoining Harper's buildings, next to Ferry-street, was the large publishing house of George F. Coolidge and Brother, which also fell before the flames. The fire was stopped on the side towards Ferry-street at the drug store of W. W. Thayer. On the other side, the fire was stopped at a new building which the Harpers were erecting.

There were, in all, sixteen buildings burned. Harpers occupied twelve, Coolidge one, W. W. Thayer one, and the Walton House and Franklin-square Hotel. Besides these, there were four or five others more or less injured. The loss is stated at three-quarters of a million of dollars. The loss of the Harpers is fixed at \$50,000 dols. They are insured for 25,000 dols. in various insurance companies in the city. This is the second time the Harpers have been burned to the ground.

Almost every engine in the city was on the ground. The bells rung a general alarm—which has not taken place for a great period.

The accompanying View of the ruins is sketched from the rear of the premises in Cliff-street.



REMAINS OF THE FIRE IN FRANKLIN-SQUARE, NEW YORK.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK, ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.
PUBLISHERS and printsellers, at this festive period of the year, are living in that customary state of turkey and idleness handed down to them from what Pope would call their noble forefathers, Tonson and Humble. Even letter-press printers and copper-plate printers partake of this indifference to what is going on—or rather would be going on—in the world of letters. It is perhaps too much to expect that publishers should be alive, in the last week of the year, to what authors are anxious to give birth to in the year to come. Publishers (we include print-publishers as well) are looking to their printers and bookbinders' bills; and no growing, or even known, author could commit a more asinine thing than, at this festive period, to offer a MS. to a publisher who, beyond his numerous invitations from successful authors, has to digest the invitations he receives from his own company—the Stationers—not to allude (even momentarily) to those *Row* dinners which he delights in—exempt from drinking champagne and claret (as Tom Moore declared) from the sculls of authors.

But the week has not been altogether barren of materials adapted to our weekly column. The chief topic has been Mr. Bentley's advertisement, wherein he boldly abandons all his recently advertised intentions to publish novels at one third of the usual price of publication—in other words to give for half a guinea, what he himself for half a century and more, had been in the habit of dealing out (successfully) at a guinea and a half. In his advertisement (will our readers kindly turn to what we said on a previous occasion?) he nobly contends that he is still right, that he has the public still on his side, but he feels unfortunately that the proprietors of circulating libraries are by no means with him. It seems to us (if the scheme is at all good) that it should not be ruined by Messrs. Eber and Co., Messrs. Cawthorne and Co., and, to come to our own time, by Messrs. Mudie, the great monopolists of books likely to take the readers of *circulating* books. A great publisher, if he is assured of a fact, should not lightly adopt one, or as lightly abandon one. Mr. Bentley, it appears to us (and this is the common belief of clubs, and of people with the means of information), has been too hasty in giving way to the incomplete judgments of injudicious friends, and was far too hasty in abandoning a principle of which he knew but the first fruits.

It is asked, and not improperly, what is the largest sum that a cheap-priced publisher could give for a novel by a successful author? But this is a question very difficult to answer. Even your cheap-priced publishers shirk the subject, and turn with publisher-like coolness to another topic.

The booksellers who, much to their credit, delight in disseminating good books at unusually low prices, are at present unprepared to offer even Mr. Bentley's usual sum to a successful author. The market, it is urged, is not yet tried for new books at old copyright prices and reformed publishing prices. "We are," so the talk runs, "working the market with standard books of living authors at greatly reduced prices; we have advanced large sums on such works; and when we are secure, we shall be in a position to talk to successful authors about volumes (at one shilling each) at more than one guinea and a half prices.

Artists and art-auctioneers have largely partaken of the seasonable indifference exhibited by publishers and booksellers. At this period of the year an engraver would be a fool who carried a plate to a print-publisher with an expectation of doing any business with him. Equally foolish would a painter be who tried to sell a copyright to the same (for a time) indifferent personage. Sir Edward Landseer or Mr. Jacob Bell would fail in finding (this Christmas week) Messrs. Graves and Co., or Mr. Gambart, or Mr. Grundy (these three G's of art), in any one degree alive to the requirements of the public, or, stranger still, to their own individual wants. It seems odd, but so it is, that turkeys and plum-puddings, Christmas-trees, and things from Fortnum and Mason's, shouldadden the desires of people at other periods of the year unusually alive to their own advantages.

If nothing has been done in art, something, however, has been lost to art during the present week. Our obituaries record the loss of a patron and an artist—each in his seventy-third year—we allude to Mr. James Wadmore and Mr. G. P. Harding. Mr. Wadmore's face was well-known in the studios of artists who were in favour with the public some thirty years ago. He had a fairly replenished purse, liberal hand, a taste for art, and a determination to possess. To such means he added other facilities; he was known to many artists gifted with taste and skill, and holding the golden key of access to artists and dealers in art. By these means he became possessed of some fine examples of modern English art; and Turner could be nowhere studied to better advantage than at Mr. Wadmore's, at Upper Clapton. What a noble picture was that early study, the "Guardship at the Nore;" how fine he was and is in the "Dieppe" and the "Cologne." The Guardship was a picture of 1810; the other two pictures, creations (may we not so call them?) of 1825 and 1826. Mr. Wadmore's gallery will, it is said, be sold.

Mr. G. P. Harding was a man who spent his life usefully but unprofitably—in becoming acquainted with English historical portraits,

and in copying them (in water colours) with a skill and a fidelity which would have delighted Walpole and gladdened the heart of George Vertue. No person was so well acquainted with the portraits of our English worthies and *un-worthies* to be found in the castles and mansions of our nobility and gentry, as was Mr. G. P. Harding. We call him Mr. G. P. Harding, to distinguish him from his father (if we are not mistaken), Mr. S. Harding. No two men could be more alike; they were as much alike as were the two Vanderveldes. The elder Harding had a liking for antiquity, caught from Horace Walpole; the younger Harding had all the same partiality

with, at the same time, a dexterity and—above all praise—a fidelity known and admired by all in any way familiar with Houbenken and Lodge. We have said he was unfortunate. The world, indeed, was not with him. Skill and fidelity pre-suppose labour; and labour was the lot of poor Mr. Harding. We remember three sales of his works—one at Christie's, some nine years ago, in which the pick of his works were sold; a second at Sotheby's, about a year ago; and a third at the same house, during the present year. How much is it to be regretted that some Mr. Peto or Mr. Grissell did not buy the entire collection, and soothe and employ the remaining days of a rare artist, by keeping him at work in copying the best portraits of the best-known men. It would not have been a costly folly (we ourselves hating the word "folly" as applied to such an expenditure); and we are inclined to believe (since art is made a Stock-Exchange affair), that it would have been a profitable investment. Poor Mr. Harding, we repeat,—how much curious knowledge died with him! He laboured so assiduously that few copies of well-illustrated books are without examples of his skill, and yet his very valuable MS. collection of portraits in the principal castles and mansions passed (at a good price, though) under the hammer of the auctioneer, in the very year in which he died. They should have been secured for the nation; but the Trustees of the British Museum never buy in advance—the great secret (when well considered) of all good and of all cheap acquisitions.

A fact or two may well wind up this column of gossip. The selling price, in Alderman Moon's time, of Roberts's "Holy Land, Egypt, and Nubia, &c.", was forty-one guineas; the remainder price, during the last week (the stones are destroyed) varied from ten to eleven guineas, though appraised at a price, and by good judges, varying from fourteen to eighteen guineas. Our friend Magulp has asked—Are we to believe a Correspondent of the *Times*, that Mr. Tite (a good architect) has been desecrating the old Norman church of St. Cross, near Winchester?

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is currently reported that Mr. Disraeli has prepared the outlines of a measure of Parliamentary Reform.

A large whale, 25 feet in length, has been thrown on shore near Santon Court, Barns'aple. The animal weighs upwards of four tons.

A man named Grandjean, waiter at the Caserne des Minimes, has been tried for uttering language insulting to the Emperor and Empress of France. He was found guilty, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

The Countess of St. Germans distributed blankets and warm clothing to 280 poor persons from the parishes of Castleknock and Chapelizod, at the Viceregal Lodge, on Christmas-day.

The famous establishment, *la Mère Moreaux*, at Paris, is for sale, at present, at the upset price of 150,000 francs.

The consumption of cigars in the Austrian States has been for some years increasing immensely. Before 1841, there were manufactured in that country 28,000,000 per annum, and now the quantity is 800,000,000. In addition, foreign cigars are introduced to the extent of 150,000,000 a year.

The Hon. Henry Elliott, now Secretary of Legation at the Hague, has been appointed Secretary of Legation at Vienna.—Mr. Niven Moore, Consul at Beyrouth, has been promoted to the rank of Consul-General in Syria.

Italy has just lost one of her most distinguished literary men, Thommasso Grossi, at the age of 65. He is best known in England as the writer of "Marco Visconti."

The defalcations of Mr. W. B. Anderson, the foreign and general agent, at present under demand on a charge of forging bills of exchange, are much more serious than was at first anticipated, the entire amount involved being rumoured to reach between £130,000 and £150,000.

Earl Fitzhardinge's foxhounds return to their Cheltenham kennels at the end of the week, to be in readiness to resume their sports in the neighbourhood with the commencement of the New Year.

Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" has been translated into Chinese, and sold at fivepence per copy.

"An Englishman, who desires the prayers of the Scotch Episcopal Church," has sent £7000 towards the building of the contemplated cathedral at Inverness.

Geffs, the sculptor, has just terminated a colossal statue of King Leopold in marble, to be erected in Brussels. The King is in the uniform of a general, having in his right hand the constitution, and in his left his sword.

Mr. Smith, the lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, has presented his principal scenic artiste his assistant, the master mechanist, and the chief property-man, each with a silver snuff-box.

Mr. Peto has placed £2000 annually at the disposal of the Baptist Missionary Society for the next seven years.

The St. George's Hall, Liverpool, is now approaching completion, and it is intended to be opened early next September, with the performance of an oratorio for the benefit of the local charities. The total cost of the building will be about £200,000.

A young woman, aged nineteen, who was sentenced at the Middlesex Sessions to six months' imprisonment, has been in prison no less than twenty-one times, for frequenting houses with intent to steal, drunkenness, &c.

A shock of an earthquake was felt on the 21st at Nantes, similar to the rolling of a heavily-laden wagon, and immediately after a second was felt. The glass was unusually low at the time.

Members of the Scottish Universities, following the example set before them in London, are stirring in the question of Parliamentary representation. A meeting has been held on this subject in the hall of the Glasgow Philosophical Society.

The Sheriff of Mid-Lothian has lately decided that elder brothers were bound to support their younger brothers and sisters, who are unable to support themselves; also, that children were legally bound to support their parents.

Count Ernest Esterhazy is, at the beginning of the year, to marry, at St. Petersburg, the daughter of the State Councillor Tengoborski. One of his brothers has already married a Russian lady.

Joseph Burnley Hume, Esq., barrister-at-law; John Simon, Esq., and John Frederic Bateman, Esq., are appointed Commissioners for inquiring into the causes which have led to the late outbreak of cholera at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Gateshead, and Tynemouth.

The *Moniteur* publishes the names of the members of the Universal Exhibition Commission, of which Prince Napoleon is to be the President. Among the names is that of Lord Cowie.

The oldest of the clergy of Rennes, and probably of France, M. Delaunay, curé of Romagné, near Fougères, has just died, at the age of 96. He had exercised his sacred profession 71 years.

A large circle of relations and friends assembled at Blenheim this week, to celebrate the anniversary of his Grace's birthday, on the 27th inst., on which day the Duke of Marlborough completed his sixtieth year.

A body of the West of England firemen have been selected for the Dublin station as a fire brigade. Dressed in the company's clothing, their first appearance will be on New Year's-day, in procession.

The number of tigers killed in Java during the course of 1852 amounted to 717.

Mr. A. S. Logan has been appointed Junior Advocate-Depute; and Mr. Thomas Cleghorn succeeds to the Senior Depute-Advocateship, rendered vacant by the appointment of Mr. Macfarlane to the Sheriffship of Renfrewshire.

New cars, with patent spring seats, have been built for the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railway, to be used as ladies' sleeping-cars.

The gold-dust deposited at the San Francisco Mint, from the discovery of the Californian mines, down to the present time, is equal to £41,000,000 sterling.

The foundation of the large tower for supporting the tubular bridge of the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway across the Ottawa river has been completed. The length of this bridge, extending over two branches of the river, will be nearly half a mile.

The War Expenses between this country and France were, in the year 1812, £103,421,538; in 1813, £120,952,657; in 1814, £118,843,889; in 1815, £116,491,051. The expenditure from 1803 to 1815, inclusive, was £1,159,729,256 sterling!

It is believed that the loss of life by the founding of the Hull steamer *Marshall* was greatly overrated; instead of 150 passengers, as at first stated, the highest number given now is thirty-eight.

Smallpox has been very prevalent at Peterborough for some time past, and many individuals are suffering from it at the present time.

A man in a state of intoxication lost a leg at the Milford junction of the Great Northern Railway, by attempting to get into a train which was in motion: he fell, and ten carriages passed over him.

A lady, formerly resident at Glasgow, has bequeathed £500 to the cathedral at Perth, and £2000 for the endowment of the Bishopric of Glasgow.

The Missouri Legislature has before it a bill providing that no married man shall be allowed to endorse a note without the consent of his wife; and that no endorsement shall be valid in law without such consent.

Mr. Alexander Smith, the Glasgow poet, is a candidate for the office of secretary to the Edinburgh University. Mr. Smith recently lectured at the Dumbarton Mechanics' Institute, on the life and genius of Robert Burns.

The Russian squadron in the Chinese Seas—consisting of the *Pallas* frigate, the *Olivazza* corvette, the *Wostock* schooner, and the *Prince de Menschikoff*—visited Nagasaki in August last, and their crews were cordially received by the Japanese.

Mr. Christie, of Lincoln College, Oxford, has been chosen Professor of History in Owen's College, Manchester.

Mr. James Ewing, who represented Glasgow in the first Reformed Parliament, died lately, leaving to Free Church purposes £18,000, with £100 a year to the Sustentation Fund.

Captain Brock, who was many years in command of a surveying vessel in the Mediterranean, has been appointed additional Captain to Admiral Dundas's flag ship, in order to make surveys of the Black Sea.

Dr. Colenso, Bishop of Natal, sailed from Southampton, on Wednesday week, in company with Dr. Gray, Bishop of Cape Town, for their distant dioceses.

The ports of Hamburg and Rotterdam being closed by the ice, no more steamers will be dispatched from London to those cities. At Antwerp, also, the channel is frozen to twenty miles below that city.

It is rumoured (says *Herapath*) that a gentleman—Mr. Lascelles—at the instigation of the Board of Trade, is engaged to try to arrange terms of peace between the two railway companies, the Great Western and the North-Western.

A man, named Francis Bagan, left Jarrow, Durham, where he had been working as a pitman about five years ago, and went to the "diggings" of California, during the gold fever in that country, and so fortunate has he been that, in a letter directed to his wife, a rag-cutter at paper-mill, he has enclosed a bill of exchange for £100, with a message that "All well, he will come home and eat his next Christmas dinner with her in Old England." She also received a nugget of gold some few months since.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

PHILADELPHIA, COUNTESS OF MAR AND KELLIE.

THE Countess of Mar died at the family seat Alloa-house, Clackmannshire, on the 15th inst. She had been for some time suffering under a painful malady, but its fatal termination was sudden and unexpected.

Her Ladyship was eldest daughter of the late Sir Charles Granville Stuart Menteath, Bart., of Closeburn and Mansfield, representative of the ancient Earls of Menteath (which title was lost by the attainder and execution of its last possessor, Murdoch, Duke of Albany, attainted and executed in 1405), and also heir male of the Stuart family, by the marriage, in 1258, of Walter Stewart, third son of the Lord High Stewart, to the Countess of Menteath—whose tomb, with that of his wife, is in Inchmahome Priory on the lake of Menteath, in Perthshire.

The Countess of Mar was the wife of John, fifteenth Earl of Mar and Kellie, and premier Earl of Scotland, to whom she was married the 24th April, 1827.

The title of Mar is of so early a date that its creation is unknown. It is considered of Celtic origin, at which period the "Maormor" was the head of one of the four divisions of Scotland.

The Countess of Mar leaves no issue.

LADY HOWDEN.

THE Right Hon. Theodosia Sarah Frances Dowager Baroness Howden was the third daughter of John, first Earl of Clanwilliam, and the widow of Gen. John Francis Cradock, G.C.B., first Baron Howden, to whom she was married the 17th November, 1798, and who died in July, 1839. Lady Howden (who was much respected and beloved by all who knew her) died at St. Leonards-on-Sea, on the 17th inst., in the eightieth year of her age. Her Ladyship leaves an only son, the

distinguished British Envoy to the Queen of Spain, John Hobart Carnac, present and second Baron Howden.

THOMAS JAMES FETHERSTONHAUGH, ESQ., OF BRACKLYN CASTLE, CO. WESTMEATH.

THIS gentleman, a landed proprietor of very ancient descent, and of extensive estates, died at his seat, Bracklyn, in the sixty-third year of his age. He was the eldest son of the late James Fetherstonhaugh, Esq., of Bracklyn, by Margaret, his wife, only daughter of Sir Richard Steele, Bart.; he married, 1816, Lady Eleanor Howard, second daughter of William, third Earl of Wicklow, and leaves (with daughters) an only son and successor, Howard Fetherstonhaugh, Esq., now of Bracklyn, lately a Captain, 11th Regiment.

Mr. Fetherstonhaugh, whose decease we record, served, at one time, as High Sheriff of the county of Westmeath, and was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant. His family, a branch of the ancient house of Fetherstonhaugh, of Northumberland, migrated to Ireland *temp. Charles I.*

COLONEL MACKESON.

COLONEL MACKESON, the late distinguished Commissioner at Peshawur, was, from his earliest youth, destined for a warlike career: he received his education at a military seminary in France, and thus acquired that perfect acquaintance with the French language which proved of such subsequent use to himself and to the public. This knowledge led to his association with Sir C. M. Wade, then Political Agent at Loodiana. At the time when Mackeson was there with his regiment (in 1831), the foreign officers in Runjeet Singh's service frequently visited the Agent, and Mackeson's fluency in French was turned to good account, and led to his being appointed Assistant Political Agent. Subsequently, he was detached to Bahwipore and Mithunkate, to survey the Sutlej and Indus, and to facilitate their navigation. For several years he was there stationed, variously employed—now exercising his talents as an accomplished surveyor, now unravelling the tortuous politics of the Punjab. In 1837 he went with the late Sir Alexander Burns to Cabul; and, in 1839, was occupied in forwarding the progress of the army of the Indus along the banks of that river. He also accompanied Sir C. M. Wade, with Prince Timor, and displayed courage and energy of the highest order in the various affairs which occurred on the march to Cabul. From that time till the close of operations in Afghanistan, and the final withdrawal of our forces in 1843, Brevet Captain Mackeson's management of our political relations is matter of history. In reward he obtained the local rank of Major, and was made a C.B. After this, Mackeson was at Sirsa, where he acted till the Sikh invasion of 1845, when his services were made available in the delicate office of Commissioner in the Cis-Sutlej states. In this capacity he was politically attached to Sir Harry Smith's force. The army of the Punjab saw Mackeson again in the field as Governor-General's agent, in which office he won the high approval and respect of Lord Dalhousie, Lord Gough, and Sir Walter Gilbert. At the end of 1851, Mackeson (then Brevet Lieut.-Colonel) was appointed to the office of Commissioner at Peshawur, a post of honour and of danger—as proved by his untimely fate, from the hand of an assassin.

COLONEL GOLDSMID.

COLONEL JOHN L. GOLDSMID, formerly an officer of note in the British service, and late a citizen of Watertown, in America, died recently in the United States. Colonel Goldsmid was the son of wealthy parents in the vicinity of London, where he was born in November, 1789. He entered the British army early in life, and served through the whole Peninsular War: first, in the disastrous campaign of the brave but ill-fated Sir John Moore; and, afterwards, in the more brilliant actions of the Duke of Wellington. Goldsmid, ultimately raised to be a Lieutenant-Colonel, was with Wellington at the battle of Salamanca, at the siege of Burgos, and in the retreat to Ciudad Rodrigo. At the battle of Victoria he had his arm broken. While serving in the Peninsula Goldsmid was again several times wounded. He was knighted by John VI, King of Portugal. Colonel Goldsmid was with Wellington's army in the campaign of 1815, though not at Waterloo, being absent to hasten the march of a detachment of Prussians. After this campaign he went with his regiment to the East Indies.

After a long sojourn in India, Colonel Goldsmid commenced travelling, which he continued more or less for nearly ten years, visiting during that time almost every nation and clime in the world. At his father's death, Colonel Goldsmid was left a large property, a great part of which he subsequently lost in an adventure in French Stocks, and by the failure of a London bank, so that, in the year 1829 he found himself in New York with scarcely 3000 dollars. After some further travelling, he settled in a farm in the town of Champion, got married, and was known as an industrious, honest, and thriving inhabitant. Latterly Colonel Goldsmid has been a citizen of Watertown. His death was hastened by a fall from his carriage. He leaves a widow and two children.

DR. GILLKREST.

DR. JAMES GILLKREST, Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, and Corresponding Member of the National Academy of Medicine of France, expired on the 25th inst., at 1, St. Albans' place, London. This veteran officer entered the medical department of the army in 1801, and served in the West Indies with the expedition under Sir Thomas Trigge. As surgeon of the 43rd, throughout the Peninsular war, he was present with the Light Division at various battles. For his conduct he received a medal with twelve clasps. Dr. Gillkrest was subsequently in much active medical military service in America, Portugal, and Spain. In Paris, in the three days of July, 1830, he gave the benefit of his experience as a military surgeon to the wounded of both parties. In 1832, during the prevalence of cholera in London, he was indefatigable in his exertions among the poor, and in a series of letters to the *Times*, wrote a graphic sketch of the progress of that epidemic. After an arduous

and eventful career of more than forty years, Dr. Gillkrest was promoted to the rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals, and placed on the retired list in December, 1846. Since his secession he presented to the French Academy of Medicine a work on yellow fever, which called forth a high eulogium from that learned body; and he contributed to the General Board of Health a valuable monograph on the same subject, published in the Board's second report on quarantine. On various occasions Dr. Gillkrest had also published papers on cholera.

THE REV. DR. MILL.

THE Rev. Dr. William Hodge Mill, Regius Professor of Hebrew at Cambridge, Canon of Ely, and Rector of Brassted, was a scholar and writer of no ordinary merit: he became distinguished early: he in 1813 took a high degree, and was elected Fellow of Trinity College. In 1820 he went out as first Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta—foundation of Bishop Middleton. On his return, in 1838, he received the place of Domestic and Examining Chaplain of the late Archbishop Howley. Subsequently he was appointed Christian Advocate. In 1843, his patron and friend, Archbishop Howley, presented to him the living of Brassted, Kent; and in 1848 he was elected Regius Professor of Hebrew, to which a canonry at Ely is attached. Dr. Mill's attainments as a mathematician and linguist stood very high. His acquirements in Sanscrit won him a European reputation. As a classical Sanscrit production, his "Christa Sangre" is a work unparalleled in modern literature. Dr. Mill died on Christmas-day at Ely, after less than a week's illness: he leaves behind him a widow and a daughter, the wife of the Rev. Benjamin Webb, of Sheen.

JOHN PRINGLE, ESQ.

JOHN PRINGLE, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute of Banffshire, was born in Edinburgh in 1785. Attaching himself to the profession of the law, he passed as a Writer to the Signet in 1811, and continued in business in Edinburgh for eight or nine years. A vacancy occurring in the office of Sheriff-Substitute of Banffshire, by the resignation of the late Mr. George Forbes, Mr. Pringle became his successor, on the 21st October, 1821. Mr. Pringle was not only remarkable for his able and active performance of his public duties, but also for his literary attainments, which were of no mean order. His writings bore evidence of vigorous thought and purity of style. Mr. Pringle was among the founders of the "Banff Institution for Science and Literature, and the Encouragement of Native Genius;" and, indeed, he was the chief party who effected the establishment of that society, in 1828. Mr. Pringle died at his residence in Banff on the 3rd instant.

WILLS.—The Marchioness of Anglesey having died intestate, her personal property has just been administered to.—The will of Sir Frederic Hamilton, Bart., has been administered to by Samuel Steward, Esq., the lawful attorney, and on behalf of Sir Robert North Collier Hamilton, Bart., the son and sole executor and sole legatee of real and personal estates—the latter valued for duty at £100,000. His estates extended over Somerset, Berks, Sussex, and Middlesex. The will is of great length, and has no less than twenty-seven codicils.—The Rev. Thomas Hulse, LL.D., Rector of Buckland, Surrey, died possessed of personalty amounting to £60,000; and the will has been admitted to probate.—The Rev. Joseph Simpson, Rector of Horsted, in Sussex, for twenty-three years, has bequeathed a sum of £600, to be divided among twelve societies.

THE PRICE OF COAL.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—A short time since there appeared in your valuable paper, under the heading of "Coal by Rail," an extract from one of a series of letters written by "Paterfamilias" to the *Times*. The paragraph in question contained "Paterfamilias's two most important statements, viz.:—1. That the difference in the price of Coal sold by the Great Northern Railway Company and that by the London coal merchants is 10s. per ton. 2. That coal merchants' profits are 6s. 9d. per ton.

Which, if left uncontradicted, are calculated seriously to injure the trade in the eyes of the public.

Let any one compare the advertisements of this Railway Company with those of the London merchants, and it will be found that the difference in favour



OMER PACHA AND HIS PIPE-BEARER—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

SCENES AND INCIDENTS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Our Special Artistic Correspondent at Constantinople has sent us over several most interesting Sketches, illustrative of the exciting scenes every day occurring in that capital, incidental to the existing state of war, accompanied by spirited descriptive memoranda. It is impossible to engrave all these subjects at once, but we this week make a selection of three. The following is the letter of our Correspondent:

(From our Special Correspondent.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 5.

"By this mail I send you over a somewhat numerous and pretty varied selection from my portfolio of Sketches I have taken since my arrival. You know I am better with the pencil than the pen, and, therefore, you must not expect from me very long and learned disquisitions upon political matters, and the probable *dénouement* of the present con-

fused and exciting state of things. Besides, you will already have read the important facts in the daily papers, to which I can add nothing, and of which I will not undertake to contradict anything. For, in truth, I do not pretend to dive into the secrets of Courts; preferring, rather, to observe society round me as it is, and to snatch some of its phases of expression at a moment when it is agitated to an un-wanted degree by the fortuitous events now passing in our neighbourhood. Until a few days ago, the excitement was all of exultation and promise; new corps of *redifs*, or reserve troops, pouring in every day, and again marching off in the direction of the head-quarters, whether on the Danube or on the Asiatic shores of the Black Sea. These men, by the way, presented a marked and singular contrast to the recruits which one has seen driven from their homes to swell the ranks in many parts of Europe, as in Portugal, in Spain, in Russia itself, at the present moment—a contrast remarkable, not so much in the wild variety of cos-

tume in which they present themselves before being equipped for the service, as for the spirit of nationality and emulation which appears to animate them, and makes them rather volunteers than conscripts. The same spirit pervaded the community at large, and still pervades it, although the recent disaster at Sinope has given a sterner and a bitterer character to it. It would be impossible to describe the excitement which the first news of this cruel and cowardly proceeding occasioned, and which is now only partially allayed in the prospect of the active co-operation of the French and English fleets in the Black Sea.

"To return to my Sketches. The first is a domestic incident in the life of the Sultan—one of almost daily occurrence—yet curious in itself, and interesting to me, as it afforded me the opportunity of having a nearer view of his Majesty than any I had heretofore enjoyed. I was walking with a friend one fine afternoon in the neighbourhood of Eyoub,



THE SULTAN.—SKETCHED IN THE ENVIRONS OF PERA.



NEW REGIMENT OF COSSACKS OF THE DON, RAISED AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

near the Sweet Waters of Europe, when we saw approaching rather an unusual spectacle in this part of the world—a low chaise, of true Long-acre build, drawn by two horses, driven at a smart pace; which, on nearer approach, we discovered to contain the Sultan, who handled the reins in a very workmanlike manner. Two attendants ran, one on each side of the carriage; and behind, was an escort of soldiers, all dressed in the usual way, viz., frock-coats and the red cap. On arriving opposite the outer gate of a small kiosk, the carriage stopped, and the Sultan alighted, and entered. A glimpse at the interior showed that the splendidly-furnished *salon* of the kiosk was already brilliantly lighted up. The pipe-bearers of his Imperial Majesty had preceded the cortége; and I was told afterwards that it is the habit of the Sultan to go every day to one or other of his numerous kiosks—which generally command fine views of the Bosphorus—for the purpose of smoking, and whiling away a few hours in the *dolce far niente*. Poor man! his step, as he moved from the carriage to his little splendid solitude, was slow and languid, and his aspect grave and melancholy; for his spirit was oppressed with many misgivings, and he felt that there

were foes to his peace lurking in more quarters than one. He was dressed in a dark green loose frock coat (green, you know, is the colour of the Prophet), and not unlike in cut that of a Catholic priest; and he carried his sword in his hand. When he approached, and we had recognised his exalted rank, my friend and I alighted from our horses, and as he passed we uncovered—a mark of respect which his Majesty acknowledged by a low bow. This is a compliment which the Padischa pays only to Europeans; the utmost his own subjects expect or get in return for the most abject obeisance, being a look. The sentries on both sides of the gate saluted their Imperial master in the fashion peculiar to the Ottoman troops—the firelock presented, but held only in the left hand, and the right hand raised to the head. When the Sultan had entered the kiosk, the two attendants began covering the horses with cloths—for horses are valued and prized here. In the background of the Sketch is introduced a new Palace, not yet finished, and some delicious groups of cypresses.

"I witnessed most of the out-door ceremonies performed in honour of the arrival of the new French Ambassador, General Baraguay d'Hilliers,

some weeks ago. Nothing could be more complimentary or enthusiastic. The scene at the Seraskeriat, or War-office, was quite a triumph—one of the grandest *accueils*, military and popular, it is possible to conceive; and which far surpassed anything of the sort I had been witness of before. The building in the background is that of the department; the particular portion on the left being occupied as a residence by the Seraskier in the midst, or nearly so, is the upper part of the famed Seraskier's Tower. Along the whole of the front of the building was drawn up a line of infantry; and on the opposite side of the immense court were drawn up the *redifs*, as yet unarmed, and all dressed in various Oriental costumes, mostly with turbans on their heads; and some carrying bundles on their backs, fastened on with cords, in the fashion of knapsacks. The other parts of the court were filled with the populace, men and women, who took great interest in the events of the day, and were easily kept within bounds by a few *kavasses* or policemen. General Baraguay d'Hilliers arrived on horseback, accompanied by a numerous and brilliant staff, composed partly of Turkish and partly of French officers. He was received with



GENERAL BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS REVIEWING THE REDIFS, AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

all possible honours by the Seraskier, Mehemed Ali Pacha, who was also attended by a brilliant staff. The General and the Seraskier first rode down the ranks, and afterwards walked down them on foot. The General expressed himself in the highest terms of their soldier-like and manly bearing. He afterwards inspected the artillery, with which he was much struck and pleased.

"A new corps has recently been formed by Zaheb Pacha, in imitation of the Russian Cossacks—and called, also, the *Cosacques du Don*, though composed of Poles. They wear a fur cap exactly resembling the new ordonnance cap of the French Hussars. They are well horsed, and altogether admirably equipped. I saw the regiment passing down near the Grands Champs des Morts the other day, and made a sketch, which I enclose."

G.

In an interesting letter from Sir Charles Shaw which appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* some days ago, the writer states that, whilst on the Continent, in the winter of 1813 and 1814, he was much disappointed at the appearance of the Cossacks he there saw, so unlike the description of them which he had read. They were armed with the lance, sabre, and pistols, and mounted on animals much resembling starved Highland ponies; and, instead of being as soldiers, they more resembled bands of robbers. On inquiry, he found these were not real Cossacks, but peasants, whose houses had been burned down by the French army, and had followed in the rear of the Russians, in the uniform of Cossacks, for the purpose of realising their plundering propensities. Immediately after the abdication of Napoleon, in the spring of 1814, he had an opportunity, at Paris, of seeing the armies of Russia, Austria, and Prussia; and certainly no troops caused more wonder and admiration there, or were in better fighting order, than the Cossacks, especially those of the Don. They were in general very handsome men, their mothers having been stolen from the Circassians. They had a manly, independent look, and with a manner in speaking as if they felt so; while respectful to their hetman and officers, they showed they had a respect for themselves. Their horses, though small, were active and in the best condition, and altogether they were a superior class of men. Though serving as privates with the army, they were in some measure a sort of yeomanry, being equipped and horsed at their own expense; their system, both civil and military, being essentially democratic—electing their own officers, and being entitled to many privileges. At home their districts were governed by corporations, they elected their own municipal officers, they were subject to no Government taxes, and were not liable to the conscription; but they were bound to defend the frontier where they were located, and able to serve with the Russian army in the field against a national enemy. There they received pay and rations, and full liberty to live at free quarters on their friends, and to plunder their foes when on the move. These were the men who had been the rear guard of the Russians on their retreat to Moscow before Napoleon, and their advanced guard in following the French from Moscow to Paris. The Cossacks in Paris were armed in many different ways; they were of various hues, languages, uniforms, and personal appearance, having come from all the districts of the extensive frontier of Russia; but the finest body was decidedly the Cossacks of the Don. Although all the Cossacks were plunderers, they were strictly honest with their own class, proving in practice that there was honour among thieves. This was strangely exemplified when they were quartered in Paris, in 1814. They established regular parties, at a day's march from each other, to forward their plunder from the banks of the Seine to those of the Don and the Volga, and the shores of the Caspian and Azoff seas. But the riches of Italy, Germany, and France first paved the way for the Cossacks losing their warlike character. On their return home after the war, with their pockets full of cash they naturally wished to enjoy it, and from the Russian territory being at that time greatly extended, they did not find their former place of residence now on the frontier; consequently, war was not their daily employment, and they still wished to retain all their privileges, and even to extend their liberal system of self-government. But this democratic style of government was no longer to the taste of the Russian despots, now that the military services of the Cossacks were no longer required, and means were taken to deprive them of their peculiar privileges. The Emperor Alexander recollects that when Moscow was the seat of the Russian Government, the nations of the Cossacks, then consisting of immense bands of robbers, had often changed the government of the Czars, and that the vicinity of the Cossacks was one of the chief reasons for Peter the Great changing from Moscow to St. Petersburg. But, be that as it may, it is certain that whenever Alexander found any body of the Cossacks attempting to restore or claiming the enjoyment of their privileges, he moved some of them to the most quiet part of his dominions, or he surrounded others with bodies of troops, and forcibly removed them to some disturbed part of his distant frontier, then giving them ground on condition that they defend his frontier; but privileges were done away with. The Emperor Nicholas carried on the same system, though with a cleverness and tact peculiar to himself; but, while indulging his own despotic notion, he has knocked the fighting propensities out of the Cossacks, and they are now incorporated in his army, subject to all the rules of regular and severe discipline; thus, though in appearance Cossacks, they have lost their natural characteristics, and they are now considered the worst soldiers in the Russian army, having proved themselves such in the Turkish war of 1828, 1829, and in the war against the independence of Poland in 1831. But still, in spite of this reality, there is, out of Russia, a sort of romance attached to the name and dress of Cossacks, from the remembrance of what they were in 1812, 1813, 1814; and perhaps increased by Lord Byron's "Mazepa," who, after being a lady's page, joined that society, and from their democratic government obtained the rank of hetman or chief of Cossacks, and, joining himself to Charles XII. of Sweden against the Czar, was totally defeated by Peter the Great at the battle of Poltava. Peter massacred many of them after the fight, and sent 12,000 of them to deepen the Lake of Ladoga, where the whole miserably perished, and at the same time exterminated other tribes.

But in making any remarks about the Cossacks as soldiers, Sir Charles Shaw does not include the Cossacks employed at the Caucasus, or, as they are specially called, the Line Cossacks, he says:—"I believe there are no better fighting men in the world than these men; but, from their composition, I believe in this war they will attach themselves to that party which proves itself the stronger. Many of the Cossack tribes were so tyrannically treated by Alexander that they emigrated to Turkey, and settled in the Balkan range of mountains; but about 3000 of them, in 1828 were tempted by Nicholas to return, who sent them off at once to the Caucasus and Sea of Azoff. Other four regiments of Cossacks, who had behaved ill in Poland in 1831, had many Poles incorporated with them, and as a punishment, were sent to the Caucasus; so it is to be hoped a proportion of those may now join the Turks."

MILITARY CLOTHING.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir.—Your Military Correspondent has misled you as to the profits of Colonels from off reckonings. For regiments at home, the clear gain is not above £600—generally less—instead of £229, as he says.

A CLOTHING COLONEL.

[In reply to the above, our Military Correspondent refers the "Clothing Colonel" to the Quartermaster's books of any infantry regiment. The original statement is CORRECT, as will be seen by the following]:—

RETURN, showing the Amount Voted by Parliament for Clothing a Regiment at Home. Also, showing the Sums Expended for that purpose:—

Rank.	Strength:	Allowed by Government for each suit.	Actually expended on each suit.	Saved to be allowed by Government for each suit.	Actually expended by the Colonel on each rank.	Saved to be allowed by Government for each rank.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sergeant ..	47	7 9 2	3 0 0	4 9 2	350 10 10	131 0 0
Corporal ..	40	4 19 6	1-13 0	3 6 6	199 0 0	66 0 0
Bugler ..	17	4 19 6	1 13 0	3 6 6	84 11 6	28 1 6
Private ..	800	2 6 0	1 13 0	0 13 0	1840 0 0	520 10 6
Total ..	901	19 14 2	7 19 0	11 15 2	2474 2 4	1545 1 0
						929 1 4

MEMORANDA OF COMPENSATION paid in lieu of Clothing to a Regiment of the Line at Home:—

Articles of Clothing.	Sergeants, for One Year.	Burglers and Rank and File, for One Year.
Cap, complete ..	£ 0 6 0	£ 0 3 0
Coat, ditto ..	0 6 0	0 13 0
Pair of cloth trousers ..	0 12 0	0 8 0
Boots, (Sergeant, 2 pair, Private 1 pair). .	0 18 0	0 8 0
Total Compensation for one year ..	3 0 0	1 13 0

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHY AND NATURE-PRINTING.—The progress which the former art has made since the year 1851, and the marked attention which has been recently called to the latter, in consequence of the successful efforts of the Imperial Printing-office at Vienna, have induced the Council of the Society of Arts to bring together a collection of recent specimens. There are upwards of fifty specimens of nature-printing from Vienna, of every variety (botanical, geological, entomological) shown, and also some of the earlier productions (as far back as 1847) of Dr. Ferguson Branson, of Sheffield, to whom, it is believed, the invention is due. The private view took place on Wednesday evening, and the exhibition was opened to the public on Thursday.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

BELGRADE, Dec. 14th.

THERE are, here and there throughout Europe, small states or principalities, of which the existence would soon be problematical were it not that their situation renders them an object of desire to more than one powerful neighbour. Servia is one of these. It is needless to enter here into the contending and clashing interests of Turkey, Austria, and Russia; it is sufficient to bear in mind that Servia obeys the Porte as its suzerain, pays tribute to it, yet holds its head up as if it were really independent, and could defy at once the diplomacy of Russians, the bayonets of Austrians, and the scimitar of the Turk. "Where is Servia?" once said a Parisian dandy to a travelling noble of this country. "Where is Servia! As well might I ask you 'Where is Paris?'" was the reply. The Servians, in truth, believe that their neutrality is the make-weight that keeps all parties even; and that a declaration on their part for one side would be fatal to the other, and involve the whole of Europe in instant war.

There are, however, very few Servians who are sufficiently deep in politics to be more than either Russian or Turkish in their leanings. But there are some who go so far as to foreshadow the existence of a Servian kingdom, having for its frontier, on the side of Austria—not the Save and the Danube, but the Danube and the Drave, taking in Slavonia, which speaks the Servian language; including Bosnia and Montenegro, whose inhabitants, dwelling in fastnesses inaccessible almost to any one but themselves, supply them with the plunder of the plains; and, finally, the Herzegovina, and a couple of ports on the Adriatic, which would make them independent of the Danube for supplies, and open a corn-market for European vessels without the necessity of entering the Black Sea. The more enlightened and best-informed Servians who thus anticipate on the eventualities of war are too often blind, however, to the fact that Servia, as at present constituted, can do little towards obtaining these grand ends without assistance. It is obvious that, from the Russians—into whose hands some Servians feel inclined to throw themselves—little would be gained, save absorption into the administrative and despotic system of a province of the Czar; from the Austrians, nothing save a participation in her large debts, and her conscription; whilst under the suzerainty of Turkey it is possible for them to grow in civilisation and in vigour. At present, however, the forces of the Servians cannot be rated so highly as they themselves would make the world believe, nor even as numerous authorities assert. It has been stated that in the Hungarian war the Servians supported Austria with an army of 25,000 men. Nothing can be more exaggerated than this. In the first place, the force which left Belgrade consisted of no more than 7000 men; and in the second, it is extremely doubtful whether the assistance thus afforded was effectual. It would seem, from what is known of them here, that these men were a source of greater fear to their friends than to their enemies. They entered Slavonia *en masse*; and, instead of acting in any disciplined or useful manner, they spent their time in plundering, not only the foes of the house of Hapsburg, but the churches of the Greek persuasion throughout the country which they overran. Their trophies of silver and gold, brought back to Servia after the expiration of the war, consisted principally of cups and chalices and precious images, stolen from the Greek Churches of the border. Again, it is asserted that Servia could furnish a body of troops of about 50,000 men. Undoubtedly such might be the case under a system of conscription, which would take the men from their homes and give them officers and discipline; but the only troops in Servia which are dressed and drilled consist of about 3000 men, clothed in Russian uniforms, and without officers. At a review, a few days since, the companies were commanded in succession by the same captains, lieutenants, and non-commissioned officers, who might be observed rushing from place to place in considerable hurry and trepidation. The Servians, however, are brave; and when disciplined, would be a splendid force. They are at present, however, in a somewhat barbarous state, being, in many respects, as backward as the people of the less polished parts of Turkey, and holding in considerable contempt the amenities and ordinary customs of civilisation. As an instance, it is only necessary to say that their women, although they enjoy the privileges of Christians, are scarcely less slaves than those of Turkey; and that, in Servian families, a father is never observed to treat any but his sons with respect or affection. The Servian's wife obeys him as her lord, and gives him an amount of obedience that no civilised Europeans can conceive or would dream of exacting—she dare not eat until he has eaten, nor drink till he has helped himself. Nor is it likely that much can be done in the Christian countries following the rites of the Greek Church until some reform is made in the ceremonies and influence of that Church. We know that in Russia there are upwards of 200 holidays in the year. In that of Servia there are 265 holidays; and the Archbishop here, who was once the *marmiton* of Prince Milosch, has lately put forth the enormous pretension that the people of every Christian denomination should keep their numerous fêtes holy. The Servian who thus labours for a hundred days out of every 365 can be scarcely said to understand the value of time. There are, indeed, very few things that they can do. There are no carpenters, nor smiths, nor labourers throughout the country; and even the houses are built by workmen who come out of Austria in summer, to return in winter to their homes with their earnings. There is not an inn out of Belgrade where a traveller can sleep, and if he wants a bed he must take it with him. Such being the state of Servia, it is somewhat surprising to find its people putting forward such pretensions as their pride induces them to hold. It was with no small interest that I witnessed yesterday an imposing ceremony in commemoration of Servian independence. The privileges accorded by the Porte, at various times, were crowned at last by the granting of a berat or firman, which secured to the Servians the right of governing themselves; and the anniversary of this joyful day is celebrated with considerable pomp. On the present occasion, the brightest sunshine lent animation to the scene, and the brass ornaments of the Greek Church, as well as the zinc spires of the minarets, glistened in its rays, as the cannon boomed in honour of the day, and the band of the Royal regiment played upon the square the most inspiring tunes. The troops of the garrison dressed in Russian uniforms, were drawn up in martial array, and the officers in all the pride of gold lace and royal blue, strutted about the ground with considerable importance in their aspect.

The interior of the church is, like most of the Greek edifices of the same character, adorned with frescoes, which not only fill the vaulted ceilings, but which cover the panels of the screen. A dais was raised in front of the screen, on which by turns the Archbishop, in gold costume, and with a splendid mitre, officiated, assisted by splendidly-dressed priests, bearded nobly like himself. The service consisted chiefly of formulæ and ceremonies, more absurd in my eyes than those of the Roman Catholic Church; and the priests, when they approached their Metropolitan, bowed low before and stooped to kiss his hand. A choir on each side chanted now and then a strange and inharmonious psalm, which sounded shrill and discordant throughout the edifice. The Ministers of the Servian Prince, Mr. de Fonblanche (the British Consul-General), and the official persons of the Austrian and French Embassies were present in brilliant costume. The ceremony being over, the Archbishop marched up to the dais, and delivered an exhortation to his flock to be moderate in their mode of life, and in the direction of the affairs which they might have under their charge. He

returned, and two priests then advanced to the dais, and delivered—the first a prayer for the health of Abdul-Medjid, the Sultan, and the second a prayer for Alexander, Prince of Servia. As the priests retired, I observed an extraordinary movement amongst the assembled crowd. It seemed as if some remarkable circumstance had occurred; and, in truth, it appeared that it was so. The usual prayer for the Russian Emperor had been omitted on this occasion. The first emotion caused by this circumstance having subsided, the crowd quietly poured out of the various gates of the church.

A few sagacious people suppose that the desires of the Servian Government have been only thus obeyed by the Archbishop, in order that he may have an excuse for specially sending up a prayer for the Czar on St. Nicholas Day next approaching; but the utmost endeavours are being made to make the Servian clergy abandon this design.

One word about rumours which are current in England respecting Servia. It is not true that the Servian Government has requested the return to Belgrade of Mr. Monkham, the Russian Consul. That gentleman is at Semlin, suffering from chilblains—a remarkable affliction for a Northern. Meanwhile, although the Russian flag is struck from the mast before the Consular dwelling, and the arms are taken down, still the colours are painted, and remain as an emblem on what may now be called symbolically the bare pole.

There is no truth in the statement of an engagement on the Servian frontier. The various stories of that kind are mere inventions.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENT IN BIRMINGHAM ON THE TURKISH QUESTION.—A requisition is now being signed, calling upon the Mayor to convene a public meeting to consider the Russo-Turkish question, and the policy of England in reference thereto.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The following is in course of signature at Southampton:—"To J. T. Tucker, Esq., the Worshipful the Mayor of Southampton.—We, the undersigned inhabitants of the borough and county of the town of Southampton, request you will convene a public meeting to take into consideration the important question of the unprovoked aggression of the Emperor of Russia against Turkey; and, should it be deemed expedient, to memorialise her most Gracious Majesty the Queen to immediately adopt, in conjunction with her powerful ally, the Emperor of France, such prompt and energetic measures as will tend to preserve the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire, and compel the Emperor of Russia to submit to such conditions as will guarantee the future peace and tranquillity of Europe and Asia."

RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Parsons, late traffic manager of the Shrewsbury and Birmingham, has been appointed traffic manager of the South Staffordshire Railway, in the room of the late Mr. Eberall. Mr. Broughton, formerly traffic manager of the Grand Junction Canal, has been appointed traffic manager of the London and North-Western at Birmingham. Mr. Hall, formerly of the Eastern Counties, and who returns to that company, has been succeeded, as secretary of the Shrewsbury and Birmingham, by Mr. Kershaw, late of the Great Western.

THE MANCHESTER AND SALFORD EDUCATION BILL.—It is stated that Sir John Pakington has declined the request of the Manchester and Salford Education Committee, that he would take charge of their bill at the approaching session of Parliament, on the ground that, although concurring in the general principles of that very important measure, he is unable to adopt the plan prepared by the committee for the religious instruction to be given in those schools not connected with any particular denomination of Christians.

CELIBACY IN THE BRISTOL CORPORATION.—By old testaments and deeds there are several gifts allotted to the Mayress of Bristol, to be by her distributed at discretion; and, "in case of there being no Mayress, by the wife of the most ancient alderman." Now, it so happens, that not only is our present worthy chief magistrate not married, but the two "most ancient aldermen" are likewise "single gentlemen." Here is a fix! The charity trustees are at present engaged in deliberating what, under the circumstances, they will do with the gifts (and they are not few) so allotted.—*Bristol Times*.

POOR-LAW UNIONS AND THE NEW STAMP ACT.—Inquiry having been made of the Poor-law Board whether cheques drawn by guardians of the poor upon their treasurer were liable to a stamp under the new Act, the Poor-law Board stated in reply, that poor-law unions were expressly exempt from the operation of the act.

WORCESTER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.—A Diocesan Architectural Society has been established in Worcester, Lord Lyttelton being president. Its objects are to promote the study of ecclesiastical architecture, antiquities, and design, by the collection of books, casts, drawings, &c., and the restoration of mutilated architectural remains within the diocese, and to furnish suggestions, so far as may be within its province, for improving the character of the ecclesiastical edifices hereafter to be erected or restored.

THE KENT DRAINAGE.—The movement in favour of draining the marshes on the Kent shore of the Thames is proceeding with some activity. A report of the committee appointed at a meeting on the 1st November has been printed, and was adopted last week, by a meeting of the persons interested. It alleges that these marshes seriously affect the health of the metropolis, and more seriously the health of Woolwich, where the mortality is above the general average; and it shows that the drainage of them is practicable, and would be remunerative. It was stated at the meeting that Lord Palmerston had suggested the creation of drainage districts, with a body of Commissioners for each, one half to be nominated by the resident proprietors, the other half by the Crown.

THE POWER OF CONSCIENCE.—About twenty years ago a robbery was committed at the residence of Mr. Stephen Hobster, near the White Bridge, Boston. Certain parties were suspected, but the offence was not brought home to them, and nothing more turned up till a few days since, when a person waited on Mr. Hobster, and confessed being a party to the robbery. He, moreover, stated his desire to make restitution. He said there were four persons implicated in the robbery, two of whom were still residing in the town, and getting their living as respectable tradesmen. The other one, he said, had been transported. He made restitution to the extent of the loss.

A VORACIOUS BOA CONSTRICTOR.—Last week, Wombwell's fine collection of wild beasts arrived in Durham, from Stock

THE THEATRES, &c.

DRURY-LANE.

We might, after the fashion of our contemporaries, institute a learned analysis into the causes of the success of the new lessee of this theatre. But, in our opinion, the matter lies on the surface; and the character of the success of itself accounts for its achievement. No especial object is pursued by Mr. E. T. Smith; but the readiest means of turning a penny are perseveringly adopted. No high dramatic purpose, no regular basis for theatrical management, are proposed or attempted to be laid; but the question proposed is, what or who for a certain limited time is likely to command an audience? The stage is free to any such temporary experiment, and anything which cannot sustain itself for a long period, or is at present excluded from the more orderly arenas, is welcome to this, if at all likely, by the force of pulling, to prove attractive for a few weeks. As an agent for effecting eccentric engagements of the kind, Mr. Smith has shown himself to be an active and expert man of business; and as such has proved that there only wanted some middleman between the proprietors and probable customers of such an exhibition edifice to secure the pretty regular incoming of a stated rent; the public being always open to impressions of the novel or the rare. Mr. Smith, in fact, trades from week to week, on the state of the market, and depends on the chances which have hitherto turned out to some extent profitable, not being over particular as to what he deals in, but regarding all as fish that comes to his net. This course of proceeding requires instinct, talent, and perseverance—and in these three English qualities the manager has not been deficient. And now, having reduced this marvel to the level of common sense, we may proceed to record that the theatre re-opened on Monday to a crowded audience, and that the name of the pantomime was "King Humming-top; or, Harlequin and the Land of Toys." So impatient were its would-be spectators, that the two in introductory pieces—"Gwynneth Vaughan" and "Delicate Grounds," to wit—had no chance of a hearing; the latter, in fact, was completely cut short by the interruptions of pit and gallery, and the curtain descended on the efforts of Mr. and Miss Graham, who, somewhat imprudently, made their débüt on a boxing-night. The hero of the introductory portion of the pantomime is one Chameleon (Mdlle. Louise Blanche)—a Prince in search of Happiness, and who finds her impersonated in a Fairy (Miss F. Williams), who conducts him to the Island of Toys, where the implements of childish play are impersonated in elfin shapes, grotesque and Titanesque. Princess Skippingrope engages his affection, and, by the Labyrinth of Love, through the Bower of Beauty, he reaches the Haven of Happiness, and the conclusion of the legend, which at this point merges into the harlequinade. Columbine, as we have already announced, is performed by Mdlle. Annie Cushing. The tricks of the pantomime were manifold. Mr. Tom Matthews (the Clown) abounded in humour, and particularly exhibited his vocal accomplishments, to the delight of the gods, who encored "Hot Codlins," and "Tippy-witchet." The spectacular decorations of the piece are frequent, each exceeding its predecessor, until the last, which transcended all the rest. The Ethair family, also, at various intervals, exhibited their athletic feats, as full of grace as wonder. Not satisfied with full-grown harlequins and columbines, however, the concoctor of the spectacle had provided the audience with a juvenile set, the tenants of "Pantomime House," who go through the different stages of infancy and adolescence, imitating the actions of their elder prototypes. The idea seems good, but in its illustration it was elaborated too minutely, and became tedious. The pantomime is, indeed, too long; but, when judiciously cut, and workable with more facility, will undoubtedly answer the purpose of holiday amusement.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Buckstone's pantomime, founded on the laureate Southey's nursery tale of "The Three Bears," is an elegant literary contribution to the English boards, as well as a spectacle of considerable beauty to the Christmas sighter. Indeed, the piece combines the qualities of a burlesque or extravaganza and those of a pantomime. Little Silverhair, feasted by the Fairies, and deriving from them their spirit of mischief and appropriation, cannot help meddling with the porridge, the chairs, and the beds of the *Three Bears*, and falling under their sentence. Successively and fearfully they exclaim, "Cut off her right hand!" "Cut off her left hand!" "Cut off her head!" She pleads for life—at least, for a hammer and a long nail; which boon, in their simplicity, the *Bears* grant, and are repaid by having their tails nailed to the floor. But they break away from their fastening; and it needs the intervention of the Fairy Queen to deliver the adventurous girl from peril. In the course of this legend, some beautifully-painted scenery was introduced:—A Ruined Abbey by Moonlight; a Lotus Lake and Waterfalls; a Fairy Dell at Daylight, and a Fairy Raft, with the phosphoric waters of Wonderland, were all exquisitely-executed scenes. Mr. Harry Marshall, as *Clown*, introduced some musical oddities quite in harmony with the general elegant spirit of the entertainment. His *fantasia à la Paganini* was good as well as effective. This is afeat requiring an accomplishment beyond the wonted qualifications in a *Clown*, and is an added excellence meriting especial appreciation. Two scenes, the Camp at Chobham, and the Haunted Chamber, were excellent in their arrangements. The ballet troupe of fairies was exceedingly pretty in its personnel and ordonnance. The last scene at Spithead, with Victoria Regia in her yacht, leading the British Fleet out to Sea, is especially magnificent. There is reason to believe that, with its originality, beauty, and altogether novel appointments, this first pantomime at "the Little Theatre," will prove a thriving speculation.

PRINCESS.

The pantomime at this theatre takes its character from its subject—"The Miller and his Men." It is pre-eminently the melodramatic pantomime, and the old melodramatic plot is worked out with careful stage-effect, and illustrated with magnificent scenery. The Azure Lake, with its fountains and its fairies, is of itself a most enchanting picture. The Fairy of the spot (Miss Kate Terry) resists the tyranny of Grindoff, the miller, though supported by the power of King Salamander; and despatches by a giant, John Dory, a diplomatic note to the Fire-King—who lives in great state, and has a grand hall (to which the painter has done heaped-up justice)—every thing in the scene, which occupies the whole length of the stage, being red hot; and the cascades, or royal shower-baths, being composed of fiery billows. This extraordinary scene is overlooked by demon-crowds upon a rocky line or ledge in the background, who gaze down in curiosity upon the proceedings below. King Salamander's counsellor, upon the occasion, is a four-faced mystical animal, which can separate and re-unite itself at pleasure, and, when entire, utters an execrable warning, not to be despised by either King of Cold or Heat. Nevertheless, the King of Fire, losing his temper, is soon about to broil the John Dory, who brings the "note;" but the fairy Mistress of the latter brings water to bear on Fire, and, by means of her fire-engines, extinguishes the fire-empire. It is not necessary to detail the more earthly parts of the story—the incidents are sufficiently known from previous dramas. In the crisis, Grindoff's mill falls, and makes a bridge, by which the Fairies effect a passage to the rescue of Claudine, afterwards Columbine (Miss Desborough). One scene in the "pantomime proper" is remarkable—in which Harlequin furnishes his apartments in a truly magical manner. Six tall women, courteous in manner, and elegantly dressed, are called in: and, at the touch of the wand, become, by some most mysterious process, chairs, tables, clocks, and other articles of furniture. The completeness of the trick almost defeated itself, so instantaneously was the transformation produced. Next to this truly-wonderful scene, that of the Chobham Camp is entitled to take rank; and here a juvenile troupe of Coldstream Guards went through the required military evolutions with singular precision. The "Temple of Happy Land," which forms the concluding scene and tableau, was most gorgeously and felicitously rendered.

LYCEUM.

So far as the magnificence of the appointments and pictorial effects extend, the burlesque of this Christmas is quite equal, if it does not exceed, that of previous years. "Once upon a time there were two Kings," is a suggestive commencement. *Pericigulus the Proud*, King of Humankind (Mr. J. Bland) has a son, called *Brutus the Crooked* (Mr. Wright), who returns victorious from a warlike expedition, with the *Princess Carpillon* (Miss St. George) as his captive. This young lady is the daughter of *King Placid the Easy* (Mr. F. Matthews). Her mother, *Queen Dominaria* (Madame Vestris), supposes her to have been drowned when a child. Aided by the fairy *Amazona*, (Miss Martindale) the *Princess* escapes; but is pursued by *Brutus* through a forest. She comes to the place of retirement of *King Placid*, now de-throned, with his wife and daughters living happily in verdant valley. She falls in love with *Corin*, a foundling (Mr. F. Robinson), adopted as his son by the benevolent ex-monarch. The lovers are at length seized upon and carried off by *Brutus the Crooked*, and are, after a mock trial, condemned to the stake. The *Fairy*

then intervenes, and proclaims *Corin* to be the lost son of *Pericigulus*; and *Carpillon* being claimed by the *Placids* as their daughter, *Brutus* tumbles through the trap, and the lovers are left to make themselves happy in the usual way. The scenery is painted by Mr. Beverley, who has presented the public with two pictures of surpassing beauty—one, representing a "Sea-weed Hall," or cavern trellised with sea-weed, extending through a succession of arches to an elfin bay, was so novel and rich that the audience summoned the artist to receive his well-merited applause. A grove of silvery palms, the branches so disposed as to simulate cathedral aisle, was also of great merit; and, with the groupings of character, united in a picture-que arrangement which was perfectly entrancing. The house was crowded: and the success unequivocal.

ADELPHI.

The piece by Mr. Mark Lemon, at this theatre, is called "Number Nip, and the Spirit-Bride," and proves to be a production of much grace and unquestionable brilliancy. Two friends, *Count Rudolf von Wolfenstein* (Miss Woolgar), and *Baron Herman* (Miss Cuthbert) arrived at Wolfenstein Castle, and excite considerable interest in *Estella*, a spirit-maiden (Mdlle. Celeste), who loves the *Count*, and *Number Nip*, the Gnome King (Mrs. Keeley), who is subject to the power of *Wolfenstein*, by the magic of a talisman. *Nip* would recover his freedom, which may be effected by the talisman being demanded on her wedding-day by a virgin bride, and given in evidence of his affection by the bridegroom, who, of course, can easily transfer the gift to the Gnome. By means of much glamour, the Gnome is busy in producing a love match! which, however, fails to the lot of *Ida* (Miss Mary Keeley), a foster-sister of the *Count*. Poor *Ida*, notwithstanding, has her troubles. She is seized by pirates, and carried off to Tunis—put up to sale, and knocked down to the *Pacha*. But *Estella*, in the character of a dancing-girl, so fascinates the purchaser, that he willingly resigns his bargain to *Rudolf*. On looking, however, into the palanquin for his beauty, he beholds instead the Gnome Demon. *Rudolf* himself, also, is not safe; for, after wedding *Ida*, *Estella* claims his promise, when, as the *Sylph*, she undertook the rescue of the girl; but the latter expressing her willingness to die for her husband, the generous *Estella* recognises the purity of her affection, and yields her own rights. The Demon King, receiving his recovered talisman, sinks into the earth; and *Estella*, purified by her virtue, is rewarded by a visible apotheosis, ascending towards heaven, greeted by a spirit-chorus. All this was elegantly and cleverly managed. The acting was throughout meritorious; and the piece deserves the more consideration, as it indicates a desire, on the part of the management, to introduce a poetical element into the performances at this theatre.

OLYMPIC.

The drama of "Plot and Passion," continuing to be attractive, preceded the new pantomime on Monday. "Harlequin Columbus; or, the Old World and the New," as we have previously stated, forms its subject; but it is treated in a peculiar manner. The scene, for instance, opens with Lethe's Wharf, and proceeds to Granada, with a distant view of the Alhambra. Their Majesties, *Ferdinand* and *Isabella* grant to *Columbus* permission to explore the New World; after which the great adventurer is represented on his outward voyage, until he and his crew land on the shores of "the undivided country." In the Temple of Guanahani a ball and banquet are given by the cacique, *Tuzemandeanala*. *Columbus* and his friends are disgusted by the cannibalism of the natives, and a quarrel ensues, from which the former are delivered by some friendly sprites, who transform the characters. The Messrs. Kochéz, as *Clown* and *Pantaloone*, well performed their respective parts; and some of the scenery, particularly that of the arctic regions, was exceedingly effective. The piece was decidedly successful.

STRAND.

"Harlequin and King Nutcracker; or, the World of Toys," proved a prosperous speculation on Monday. Founded on Hofman's story, we renew our acquaintance with *Dame Reinhold* and her sick child, who sees in a vision, as the consequence of a nurse potion, the *Spirit Malaria*, who lectures the public on sanitary matters; but is put to flight by the *Fairy Abernethie*, who rescues poor *Reinhold*, and conveys him to Toytown, in Fairyland. Here the Trumpeter-in-Chief to *Nutcracker*, the first King of Troy, announces the approach of his Royal master, who, on his arrival, is received by the juvenile people of Toytown with loyal enthusiasm. Mons. Bonbon discharges his artillery of lollipops and brandyballs, whereupon the *Fairy Abernethie* effects the needful transformations. The performers in this pantomime are chiefly children, and with the talents of Flexmore to corroborate their efforts, surprised the audience with their cleverness and aptitude.

SURREY.

Mr. Alfred Crowquill's pantomime at this theatre fully justified public expectation. It is entitled "King Muffin; or, Harlequin Heart Cake." The piece commences with allusions to the Chinese revolution; after which we are presented with the rival loves of *King Muffin* and *Prince Crumpets*, which require fairy machinery for their solution. Regiments of crumpets and muffins, armed with toasting forks, illustrate the scene of the transformation from the Hall of Brücke to the Hall of Jewels. The leading political topic of the day was symbolised by the appearance of a live turkey and a grisly bear, the former being rescued from the latter by French and English soldiers. There were also some hits at the hotel-keepers, which told. Signor Remolino's gymnastic performances formed part of the entertainment, and were much applauded.

SADLER'S WELLS.

"Harlequin Tom Thumb" is the novelty among pantomimes this year; and, not content with the glories of the small hero, it ekes out its attractions with "Gog and Magog, and Mother Goose's Golden Goslings." The plots intertwine and form a web like that of life, of many colours. *Gog and Magog* in Guildhall, in their dread of improvement and the ruin of vested interests, initiate a train of hits civic, political, and social, and conducts us to *Gaffer Thumb's* cottage, and other scenes more or less picturesque and fantastic, until the usual transformations take place. The house was excessively crowded, and impatient that it was exceedingly difficult to catch the plot of the performance.

MARYLEBONE.

The pantomime at this theatre has proved eminently successful. It is entitled "Harlequin Ugly Mug, and My Lady Lee of Old London Bridge." The scene opens, as we have said, at Stonehenge. The moonlight falls upon a sleeping sprite, by whom and whose comrades the Queen of Fairies is opposed in her efforts to prevent the marriage of *Lady Lee* with the son of *King Ugly Mug*, whose hand she designs for *Miss Beauty*. London Bridge, by her agency, is broken down; but by that of *Granite, S'oneybatter*, and other Stonehenge sprites, is rebuilt, so that *Lady Lee* passes safely over, and the lovers have to be delivered by being transformed. Some of the scenes in this piece are truly beautiful, and the whole has been got up with great cost and taste. The tricks are abundant, and some of them peculiar. The acting, also, was very good, and the whole speaks well for the liberality and judgment of the conductors.

STANDARD.

The pantomime at this theatre had a true English title, and was received with most hearty welcome. "Plum Pudding and Roast Beef; or, Harlequin Nine Pins, and the Card King of the Island of Games," was the name thereof; in which *Roast Beef* wished to effect a marriage between *Young Holly*, his son, and *Fair Margery*, the daughter of *Plum Pudding*—the latter being a somnambule; a circumstance which, however, does not prevent the young couple from celebrating their wedding at Chobham. An endeavour, however, is made to prevent them from carrying out their intention by *King Poodle*, of the Island of Games, who enters with a retinue, consisting of about 150 persons, representing different games, such as Dice, Dominoes, Nine Pins, and Cards; the emblems and groupings of which reflect credit on Mr. Douglass, the inventor. The transformation scene was well managed, and very splendid. Of the "pantomime proper," the great scene is that of the Trades, in which about 250 mechanical figures, all in action, represent the different callings.

THE CITY OF LONDON.

The "Ocean Queen; or, Harlequin and the Mystic Branch," is the name of the pantomime at this theatre. The cedar cottage of *Dame Clatterbox* and dwelling of *Young Friendless*, the orphan boy, with the *Fairy Daylight* and her companion, introduces the subject. The *Fairy Mid-day* next awakens up *Korac*, an active sprite, who, after performing several of his antic evolutions, falls at her feet, and she desires him to seek out the *Fairy Queen*. The *Fairy Coral-Branch* next presents *Friendless* under her protection. The *Ruby Castle* of the Drach-fell anon presents *Friendless*, lost in wonder. The Demon returns from

the hunt, with his scarlet troop of hunters. Ultimately he seeks to make *Friendless* his victim; but the latter secures a magic branch, which causes the Fiend to sink in flames. Subsequently, *Friendless* is ordered to plunge into the waters to save the enchanted *Queen*, who sleeps beneath the deep. The *Silver Waters* rise, obscuring the scene entirely from view; on clearing away it presents before us the Enchanted Palace of Oriental Pearls, with *Slatacti Grotto*, containing the *Queen* and her attendants in enchanted sleep—it expands by extensive machinery invented by Messrs. Kawdry and Birke, from drawings by Mr. Beaumont. *Friendless* here enters. The *Queen* is ultimately changed to *Columbine; King Ruby*, to *Pantaloone*; and *Guzzlegrin*, to *erry Clown*; while *Korac*, as *Sparkle*, takes the form of *Sprite*. Among the hits of the day are *Chobham Camp* effects; *Moses* and *Son's*, *Aldgate*, &c.; till the characters arrive at the "Anchor of Hope," when the *Fairy* appears, sending them to the Grand Palace of Neptune; finishing with a pantomimic tableau.

ASTLEY'S.

"Old Billy Button's Journey to Brentford" is the title of the pantomime. The curtain rises discovering the abode of the demon *Steelcap*, *Guardian of the Magic Needle*. Here *Goldeye*, *Silvereye*, *Short*, *Stump*, *Whitechapel Knitting*, *Packing*, and *Darning* sprites are busily employed making the *Magic Needle*. The romantic Garden of Industry, on the Land of Perseverance, next presents golden windmills working—bees fluttering round the hives—*Trebeck* in his glory—the entire fairy court at work, some churning, others knitting. A festive dance takes place. The *Queen* informs the court that she intends to start a Christmas pantomime. The story now commences. *Billy Button* receives a letter for his vote, enclosing £10 for his journey to Brentford. After many mishaps with *Stitch'em*, he dresses in his best, and starts for the livery stables. *Billy* tries to mount, but his horse begins kicking, and gallops off, *Billy* calling out for his life. *Goldeye* appears with the *Magic Needle*. We now find ourselves at the hustings, in Brentford town. Speech making and heads breaking. At this particular moment *Billy Button* arrives. He dresses in his best, and starts for the hustings, which he does, and throws him there. The *Fairy Queen*, *Betty*, and *Timothy* then make their appearance, and are changed to *Harlequin* and *Columbine*; *Stich'em* to *Pantaloone*, and our old friend *Billy Button* to *Clown*. The pantomime finishes in an emblematical Bower of Industry.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM.

WE resume our Illustrations of the progress of the Crystal Palace, with a representation of the workshop in which Extinct Animals, modeled to the size of life from their remains, in living attitudes, are being prepared under the direction of the eminent physiologists and geologists who have this department under their control.

Hitherto we have been accustomed to wonder at or study these monsters of the old world, either in pictures of a small size, illustrating the descriptions of writers on the subject; or in museums where a vast fragmentary, or an almost complete fossil skeleton, gave us a vague idea of these predecessors of the living family of nature. But at Sydenham we are not to be contented with either pictures or dry bones.

The Gardens and Park are sufficiently advanced to enable us to form a tolerably correct idea of the general plan in which Sir Joseph Paxton has endeavoured to produce a fitting foreground to his Palace.

The Palace stands upon the brow of a hill rising about 200 feet above the valley where the railroad, which is to be its principal feeder, creeps along almost unnoticed.

On leaving the Central Transept (which is now rapidly approaching completion, all the arches being turned), the visitor descends a flight of granite steps 120 feet wide, which lead to the Upper Terrace. This terrace, 1700 feet long and 50 feet wide, margins the whole length along the base of the Building, between the wings, separated only by a sloping bed of turf, terminating at each end by flights of steps, which lead to the wings now in progress. Fifteen feet lower lies the Terrace Garden, which is reached by six flights of steps; it is bounded on the southern side by a stone balustrade, with numerous recesses, crowning the wall which supports the terrace; and, at each end, by the wing of the Palace, ending with two square towers, which appear to rise from projecting bastions. This Terrace Garden will be adorned with one central circular basin, throwing out a *jet d'eau*; besides others of elliptic shape; as well as statues, vases, rich-coloured flower-beds, shrubs, and trees, on which the shadows of the projecting transepts will fall. From the Terrace Garden, three flights of stone steps—the side balustrades being adorned with statues and tazzas—will descend to a garden fifteen feet lower.

From the tower which terminates the south wing, proceeds a covered way communicating with the railway station. Thus the visitor will be enabled to enter and leave the Palace, at all times, dry shod. A central walk, ninety-six feet in breadth, leads from the centre of the Terrace Garden through the lower garden, until it divides, and reuniting on the other side of a basin, 200 feet in diameter, continues on to the west through a garden, which will be a graceful mixture of the English and Italian styles. Alongside the great walk will flow the water of the upper basins in a series of cascades, until at the extremity they fall over an open canal 240 feet long and 15 feet high, and rush into a series of continuous basins extending on each side the walk, more than half a mile in length, which will send forth from central groups, and surrounding tazzas many hundred spouting fountains. The extent of the ground in which these waters will be displayed, is much magnified by the ingenious treatment: broken ground, mounds artificially winding in a most natural manner, crowned with forest trees, groves of rich evergreen shrubs, expanses of turf, intermingled with flower-beds and stonework, give the effect and the solitude of miles of distance to a garden of a few thousand feet—in all about 200 acres. On ordinary occasions the basins will be filled with the gentle overflowings of the upper fountains pouring from the mouths of sea-monsters, just enough fountains and jets d'eau to give life and freshness, and harmony to the scene. But it will be only on the great fete days that the vast streams of water will be unleashed; and, rushing upwards in a thousand spire-like streams, and dashing downward over their arched colonnades and rocky boundaries will make the whole extent of gardens and park resonant with the tumultuous murmurings of a volume of water only one sixth less than that of the cataracts of Niagara.

On leaving the great basins, at every step the visitor will approach nearer—if not natural scenery, at any rate that which is best known as the English garden style. On a natural knoll near the railway, an ornamental iron colonnade has been erected, which will be covered with choice climbing roses, and other plants of similar habits; and from this centre, gorgeous in all the colours of our most beautiful flowers, walks will radiate in many directions, with here and there shrubs and trees, and arranged in harmonious groups, at once pleasant to the eye of the mere pleasure-seeker, and interesting to the botanical student. One of these winding paths will lead to a collection, now in progress of formation, of all the hardy trees and shrubs worth culture in this country, arranged according to the Jussieuian, or Natural System of Botany, and to a pool of about six acres, which will receive, by open and secret channels, the waters of the larger basins. On this tidal pool, at a convenient distance from the spectators, islands of irregular shapes will be placed, and covered with luxuriant vegetation. On one of these islands will be placed, in natural attitudes, and amidst appropriate vegetation, animals of the secondary, and others of the tertiary period; while opposite to each will be full-proportioned representations of the strata in which the remains of these vast beasts were



"THE EXTINCT ANIMALS" MODEL-ROOM, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



ROYAL ACADEMY PRIZE (HISTORICAL PAINTING).—"ORESTES PURSUED BY THE FURIES."—PAINTED BY C. ROLT.

ROYAL ACADEMY PRIZES.

THE presentation of Medals to the successful students of the Royal Academy took place on the 10th inst., in the Lecture-room; and, it being a Gold Medal year, the company was numerous.

In a short introductory address, the President, Sir Charles Lock Eastlake, adverted to the generally satisfactory quality of the works which had been submitted for competition, as speaking well for the prosperity of our School of Art. He then proceeded to the distribution of the Prizes.

The Gold Medal for Historical Painting was awarded to Mr. Charles Rolt.

The subject given for competition was "Orestes, pursued by the Furies (seen by him alone), is comforted by his Sister." The story, as told by Euripides in his tragedies of "Electra" and "Orestes," is as follows:—Clytemnestra, while Agamemnon is absent at the Trojan war, forms a guilty connection with Aegisthus, and her husband, on his return, is cruelly murdered by Clytemnestra and her paramour. Orestes

would have shared his father's fate; but is privately conveyed to his uncle, the King of Phocis, while his sister Electra is married to a peasant, in order that she may never aspire to the throne. Orestes, upon arriving at the years of manhood, burning with the desire of avenging his father's death, visits Mycene, and, incited by his sister, murders the guilty pair. This crime meets with the punishment always supposed by the ancients to attend parricide. He is tormented by the Furies, who show him the apparition of his mother, with the bloody dagger, and point to the wound in her breast. The lines chosen for illustration are:—

Orestes. Ah mother! do not set thy Furies on me:
See how their fiery eyeballs glare in blood,
And wreathing snakes hiss in their horrid hair.

There, there, they stand ready to leap upon me.

Electra. Rest thee, poor brother, rest thee on thy bed

Thou seest them not, 'tis fancy's coinage all.

Orestes.—EURIPIDES (*Potter's Translation*).

Mr. Charles Rolt, the successful candidate, has previously received three medals in the subordinate classes. A glance at our Illustration will at once show how well he has merited his present distinction. The award was made unanimously.

Next was awarded the Gold Medal for the best Group in Plaster, the subject "The Death of Procris."

Labitur, et parva fugiunt cum sanguine vires.

Dum que aliquid spectare potest, me spectat.

ÓVID'S *Metamorphoses*, lib. vii., 27

Mr. Edgar George Papworth, to whom was awarded the gold medal for the model of the above subject, is a grandson of the distinguished sculptor Mr. E. H. Baily, R.A., of whose classic genius Mr. Papworth seems to have inherited no inconsiderable portion. He also carried off the First Silver Medal for the model of a single figure. If our memory serves us well, there has been only one other instance in the history of the Academy of the same person taking this double prize in the same year.

The Gold Medal for Architectural Design—subject "A Design for a Military College in honour of F.M. the Duke of Wellington," was awarded to Mr. Richard Norman Shaw. The building is intended to contain 1000 cadets, with the requisite officers and masters. The plan is in the form of a parallelogram, with wings projecting at the extremities; in the centre is a portico, approached by a double flight of steps, and leading into a hall of octagonal form, rising up into the central dome (in this hall spaces are left for frescoes, illustrative of



ROYAL ACADEMY PRIZE (ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN).—DESIGN FOR A WELLINGTON COLLEGE, BY R. NORMAN SHAW.



ROYAL ACADEMY PRIZE (HISTORICAL SCULPTURE.)—"DEATH OF PROCRIS."—BY EDGAR G. PAPWORTH.

the life of the Duke of Wellington). The remainder of the principal floor is occupied by the dining-hall, chapel, lecture-theatre, library, model-room, laboratory, geological museum, infirmary, class and professor's rooms; as also houses for the governor, chaplain, medical attendant, masters, orderly officers, &c. The basement is devoted to the workshops, kitchens, and other offices; and nearly the whole of the upper floor, to the dormitories. The style chosen is Italian; which, while admitting of great grandeur by means of the dome and portico, does not in any way interfere with an ample supply of windows, so essential to a building of a domestic character. A large parade-ground is provided in front (as shown in our View), enclosed by a wall and balustrade. This is a highly meritorious composition.

The Silver Medals were awarded as follows:—For the best painting from life, to Mr. Joseph Powell; for the best painting from the living draped figure, to the same; and for the best drawing from life, to the same; for the second best drawing from life, to Mr. David N. Fisher; for the third best drawing, to Mr. Henry Garland; for architecture—subject, "The Basement and First Columnar Order of the West Front of St. Paul's Cathedral"—to the one candidate, Mr. Charles Arthur Legg; for the best drawing from the antique, to Mr. James Waight; for the second best, to Mr. John H. Banks; for the third best, to Mr. Henry Gale; for the best model from the antique, to Mr. John Adams; for the second best, to Mr. Edward Mitchell; for specimen of sciography (the science of shadows for architectural drawings), to Mr. John Charles L. Sparks.

After the ceremony of distributing the medals had taken place, Sir Charles Eastlake delivered a well-judged and ingenious discourse on the use and abuse of academic training,—pointing out that however needful, nay, indispensable, is gradual study, the substitution of its receipts for the inventions of a healthy and poetical mind, must necessarily lead to the most enervating affectation.

MUSIC.

THE "MESSIAH."

The present state of Music in this country is not to be inferred from the condition of those of its branches which depend on the fashions of the day. The English musical stage, it is true, has fallen into a state of utter decay—indeed, it can scarcely be said to exist; and, among those classes by whom it might be supposed music would be most highly cultivated, it has become more a frivolous display of showy difficulties—an exhibition of vocal and manual dexterity, than a beautiful art, appealing, perhaps more strongly and immediately than any other, to our best sentiments and feelings. But look at Music in its loftiest form, as it is cultivated by the great body of the people of England: look at Sacred Music; and, in particular, look at the music of Handel. In the metropolis alone, and in the course of a single week—that which preceded Christmas—the "Messiah" has been thrice performed, in our greatest music halls, and in the presence of assemblages amounting to many thousands—assemblies not of the votaries of fashion, but of the middle classes, who may be regarded as the representatives of the nation. And, we observe, numerous performances of the same great work have taken place in the provinces. Nor is this anything extraordinary. Not only this mighty masterpiece, but the other principal works of the illustrious musician—"Samson," "Israel in Egypt," "Judas Maccabeus," "Saul," "Jephtha"—are daily becoming, more and more, household words among us; and thousands—we may say millions, are able to comprehend and feel their sublimity and beauty. Nay more, this grand and lofty music is not merely heard on great public occasions; it has entered into the bosoms of thousands of families, to whom, in their domestic circles, it affords the most delightful of their enjoyments. The effect of this is apparent in the state of musical publication. Edition after edition of the "Messiah" and other works of Handel follow each other in rapid succession, suited to the means of every class of purchaser; and, of the "Messiah" in particular, we may safely say that a greater number of copies have been circulated throughout England within the last ten years than during the whole previous period of a century since its composition. This knowledge and appreciation of the works of Handel has led to a similar knowledge of other great works of the same class. In proof of this, it is only necessary to name the "Creation" of Haydn, the "Last Judgment" and "Crucifixion" of Spohr, and the "St. Paul" and "Elijah" of Mendelssohn—all foreign works, but more generally

known and more fully appreciated in England than in the native country (pre-eminently musical as it has the character of being) of their composers. We lately had occasion to compare the present high and palmy state of the French opera with the decay and degradation of our own. But what of that, when, in a much loftier and more important branch of the art, we have so immensely the superiority? It is hardly credible, but it is true, that the "Creation" has had two performances in Paris in the space of half a century; and that none of the works of Handel, Spohr, or Mendelssohn, in their entire state, have ever been performed there at all! While this is the case, we may console ourselves for the inferiority of our national opera, and wait with tolerable patience for its revival.

Mr. Macfarren, in his preface to the new and valuable edition of the words of the "Messiah," just published by the Sacred Harmonic Society, expresses an opinion as to the length of time occupied by Handel in the composition of that most gigantic of works, in which we find it impossible to concur. From date, in Handel's handwriting, on the original score, it appears that the manuscript was written between the 22nd of August and the 12th of September, 1741. "This mighty work," says Mr. Macfarren, "created to be the wonder of all ages, is thus shown to have been begun and ended in the incredibly short space of twenty-two days: and we have ample reason to believe that the composition was contemporaneous with the transcription, that the whole was conceived and committed to paper with a speed almost contemporaneous, and not, as we know to have been the case with Mozart and some other composers, whose music was conceived in form and in detail before a note was written." Now, we cannot believe this, simply because it is incredible; and we do believe that Handel adopted what is known to have been the common practice of great composers, those particularly who have been remarkable for rapid writing; that he meditated not only on the general design of the work, but upon the construction of the separate movements, and formed a distinct conception of the whole before putting pen to paper. Mozart, in one of his letters, describes this mental process with that naïveté which gives such a charm to his correspondence:

You say (he writes to a friend) you should like to know my way of composing, and what method I follow in writing works of some extent. I really can say no more on the subject than the following, for I myself know no more about it, and cannot account for it. When I am, as it were completely myself, entirely alone and of good cheer—say travelling in a carriage, or walking after a good meal, or during the night when I cannot sleep—it is on such occasions that my ideas flow best and most abundantly. Whence and how they come I know not, nor can I force them. The ideas which please me I retain in memory, and I am accustomed, as I am told, to hum them to myself. If I continue in this way, it soon occurs to me how I can turn this or that morsel to account, so as to make a good dish of it, that is to say, agreeably to the rules of counterpoint, the peculiarities of the different instruments, &c. All this fires my soul; and, provided I am not disturbed, my subject enlarges itself, becomes methodized and defined; and the whole, though it be long, stands almost finished and complete in my mind, so that I can survey it, like a fine statue or a beautiful picture, at a glance. * * * When I proceed to write down my ideas, I take out of the bag of my memory, if I may use the phrase, what has previously been collected in it in the way I have mentioned; for this reason, the committing to paper is done quickly enough; for everything, as I said before, is already finished, and it rarely differs on paper from what it was in my imagination.

The circumstances mentioned by Mr. Macfarren, in support of his opinion, amount only to presumption, not to positive evidence. When we consider the character of "The Messiah"—the sublimity of its subject, the entire originality of its design, the magnitude of its dimensions, the profundity and elaboration of its stupendous choruses, and the exquisite adaptation of every separate part to the general conception of the whole—we feel it utterly impossible to admit the supposition that a work so evidently the result of the deepest thought, as well as the highest genius, could have been a hasty, unpremeditated effusion, produced in less time than was bestowed by Rossini or Donizetti on the slightest of their Italian operas.

"Quicquid mihi ostendis sic, incredulus odi."

TAX ON IRISHMEN.—By the Rolls of Parliament, A.D. 1477, it appears Irishmen residing in London were subjected to the following scale of taxation—Irishmen having no lands, twelvepence out of every twenty shillings; Irishmen keeping houses, an annual duty of two shillings; and merchants, born in Ireland, thirteen and fourpence per annum.

RUSKIN ON ARCHITECTURE AND ART GENERALLY.*

(THIRD AND CONCLUDING NOTICE.)

In our two former articles (inserted on the 3rd and 17th instant) we have examined pretty closely the fundamental principles which Mr. Ruskin sets forth as the basis of his observations; and we have shown them to be repugnant to all hitherto received doctrines, and, as we conceive, irrational in themselves; whilst the assertions of fact by which they are illustrated, are singularly at variance with undoubted history. Mr. Ruskin's "Foundations" being thus untenable, it would be waste of time to discuss all the minor dogmas and whimsical fancies propounded by him; and, if we had consulted our own impulse, we should probably have closed his book finally with our last paper on the subject. In the cause of truth, however, we feel bound to persevere a little further with the task we have undertaken. The extent to which Mr. Ruskin's writings have been read and spoken of, and the sort of authority which he has obtained with a certain class of readers, shows that there is a large number of persons who attach great interest to the subjects of which he treats, and who, being without any previous knowledge of it, are open to being misled by those who speak much and confidently. And certes, Mr. Ruskin, gifted with an astounding volatility—a flow of words so rapid, so copious as, even in the reading, to make one hold the breath—lays down the law in a manner well calculated to impose upon the uninitiated, and almost to throw those gifted with "a little knowledge" off their guard. To dissent when Ruskin speaks is not to differ in opinion—that is an idea which could not be entertained for a moment; it is to disallow truth itself, to kick against fate, to be guilty of flat rebellion against orthodoxy, which is *Ruskinism*. And withering is the rebuke which all receive, who have ever ventured to say anything, or do anything, which does not accord with his canons of criticism. Vitruvius, Palladio, and all their followers, including Inigo Jones, Wren, Vanbrugh, and Chambers, are, of course, consigned to execration, with all that pertains to the Renaissance; whilst, in Gothic, we do not find that there are any great masters, in Mr. Ruskin's judgment, with the exception alone of the architect of Mr. Hope's church (chapel?) in Margaret-street, which we are assured, "challenges fearless comparison with the noblest work of any time," and which, "if either Holman Hunt or Millais could be prevailed upon to do, at least, some of the smaller frescoes," would, of course, be the grandest and most perfect thing of the kind in the world. What the name of the fortunate builder of this imposing structure may be, we unhappily do not know, and Mr. Ruskin does not tell us; but we are sorry when he holds out the cheering hope of a revival of Gothicism amongst us, that he should have thought it necessary, or in good taste, to deal such savage blows as he does against a most enthusiastic and indefatigable labourer, as well as writer, in the cause recently deceased; and who, though living at the time the volume in which the remarks we refer to appeared (vol. i.) was published, was living in the darkness of mental sorrow, in the vale of tears and in the shadow of death. After quoting of poor Pugin, a passage from his "Remarks on Articles in the Rambler," Mr. Ruskin speaks after this style:—

One might have put this man under a pix, and left him, one should have thought; but he has been brought forward and partly received as an example of the effect of ceremonial splendour on the mind of a great architect. It is very necessary, therefore, that all those who have felt sorrow at this, should know at once that he is not a great architect, but one of the smallest possible conceivable architects; and that by his own account and setting forth of himself.

Mr. Ruskin then quotes a passage in which Pugin laments his disappointments and shortcomings in his darling profession, exclaiming:—"I believe, as regards architecture, few men have been so unfortunate as myself. I have passed my life in thinking of fine things, and studying fine things, designing fine things, and realising very poor ones. I have never had the chance of producing a single fine ecclesiastical building, except my own church, where I am both paymaster and architect; but anything else—either for want of adequate funds, or injudicious interference and control, or some other contingency—is more or less a failure;"—and then instances particularly the case of St. George's, which he says "was spoilt by the very instructions laid down by the committee, that it was to hold 3000 persons on the floor at a limited price; in consequence, height, proportion, and everything was sacrificed to meet these conditions;" instances, also, the case of Kirkham Church, which "was spoiled through several hundred pounds being reduced on the original estimate. To effect this which was a great sum in proportion to the entire cost, the area of the church was contracted, the walls lowered, tower and spire reduced, the thickness of the walls diminished, and stone arches omitted."

For these remarks—which Mr. Ruskin does not understand, but which we contend to be very sensible in principle (with details of calculation we have nothing to do)—Pugin is ridiculed by the author of the "Stones of Venice" in a style more remarkable for coarseness than acrimony. "Let his ineffability be assured of this, once for all," he says, "that no difficulty or restraint ever happened to a man of real powers." And then, after criticizing parts of the building (St. George's), he asks, was it "in pecuniary embarrassment" that so and so was done? and answers, "Not so; but in mere incapacity of better things." Adding:—

There is much in this man, if he were rightly estimated, which one might both regard and profit by: he has a most sincere love for his profession—a hearty, honest enthusiasm for pixies and piscines; and though he will never design so much as a pix or piscine thoroughly well, yet better than most of the experimental architects of the day. Employ him, by all means, but on small work. Expect no cathedral of him; but no one, at present, can design a better finial—that is an exceedingly beautiful one over the western door of St. George's; and there is some spirited impishness, and switching of tails, in the supporting figures at the imposts. Only do not allow his good designing of finials to be employed as an evidence in matters of divinity, nor thence deduce the incompatibility of Protestantism and Art, &c.

With much more of sectarian pedantry, Mr. Ruskin constantly indulges; and which we are fain to attribute to that which he has laid down as one of the essential features of the true Gothic genius, viz., "disturbed imagination."

But we will have done with purely architectural questions, and consent, by way of leave-taking, to go with Mr. Ruskin into some of the general fields of art. It appears that the purpose of the Appendix we have last quoted from, and of some other passages in various parts of the work, is to show the connection between religious feeling and art. What Mr. Ruskin's notions of religion, in the gross, may be, it is difficult to discover; but, in the special passage before us, we do not fail to discover the intention to set up Protestantism in antagonism to Romanism; and the compatibility of the association between Protestantism and Art distinctly asserted. How are we astonished, therefore, when, in the second volume, we find him coming out with such a terrible announcement as is comprehended in the following passage:—

The more I have examined this subject, the more dangerous I have found it to dogmatise respecting the character of art which is likely, at a given period, to be most useful to the cause of religion. One great fact first meets me. I cannot answer for the experience of others, but I never yet met with a Christian whose heart was thoroughly set upon the world to come, and so far as human judgment could pronounce, perfect and right before God, who cared about art at all. I have known several very noble Christian men who loved it intensely, &c.; but still, the general fact is in fact so, that I have never known a man who was altogether right and order in spirit, who seriously cared about art.

The presumption and impertinence of this remark almost surpass belief;—it certainly defies comment. It need hardly be remarked, that

(Continued on page 604.)

* The "Stones of Venice." By John Ruskin. Vol. II. "The Sea Stories." Vol. III. "The Fall." Smith, Elder and Co.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

FAR OFF (Part II); or, Africa and America Described. With Anecdotes and numerous Illustrations. By the Author of "Peep of Day," &c. London: T. HATCHARD, 187, Piccadilly; and of any Bookseller.

THE HOLY LAND. Second Edition, Corrected and Enlarged, crown 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d. **THE LAND of the MORNING;** a Record of Two Visits to Palestine. By H. B. WHITAKER CHURTON, M.A., Vicar of Icklethorpe, Sussex, & Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Chester, and late Preacher of the Charter-hall, Liverpool.

"Mr. Churton's volume may be recommended especially as a book for families, who will find much in it to offend, and much to quicken and deepen the spirit of true religion." The work contains maps, and some well-executed illustrations."—Christian Observer.

"The volume is pervaded by a spirit of deep piety, and it will be an agreeable and profitable companion to all students of the sacred volume. Its details are, throughout, most interesting; and the engravings by which it is illustrated are in all cases extremely well executed, and in many instances are eminently beautiful. We should say that, from the elegance of the volume, it would be a very appropriate gift to younger persons of piety, who are habitual students of the Bible."—*British Review*.

London: T. HATCHARD, 187, Piccadilly.

A NEW ROMAN HISTORY. In 2 vols., 12mo, with Illustrations, price 12s. **HISTORY of ROME for YOUNG PERSONS.** By Mrs. HAMILTONGRAY. With numerous Wood Engravings.

"The clear, lively, and pleasing style of narration is admirably calculated to awaken and sustain the attention."—Atheneum.

EMPERORS of ROME from AUGUSTUS to CONSTANTINE: being a Continuation of the "History of Rome," 1 vol., 12mo, with Illustrations, 9s.

"We have no hesitation in saying, that this is one of the best histories of the Roman Empire for children and young people which has come under our notice. Mrs. Hamilton Gray has made herself acquainted with at least some of the more important ancient writers on the subject of which she treats, and also with the criticisms of Niebuhr, and other modern investigators of Roman history."—Atheneum.

"It may be recommended as a clear, rapid, and well-arranged summary of facts, pointed by frequent, but brief reflections."

The book is a very good compendium of the Imperial History, primarily designed for children, but useful for all."—*Spectator*.

"It would be an erroneous impression to convey of this volume, that it is written especially for schools and children. In reality, it is an abridgment far more likely to be useful to grown-up persons, than can reflect upon the working of general laws, and make their own observations upon men and things. A striking characteristic of the book is the impartiality of its political tone, and its high moral teaching."—*Examiner*.

London: T. HATCHARD, 187, Piccadilly.

This day is published, in one thick volume, crown 8vo, gilt, lettered, price 6s.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL DICTIONARY: explanatory of the History, Antiquities, Heresies, Sects, and Doctrines of the Christian Church. By the Rev. JOHN FARRAR, Author of "A Biblical and Theological Dictionary," &c. JOHN MASON, 14, City-road, and 66, Paternoster-row.

CHEAT NEW BOOKS. T. D. THOMSON'S CATALOGUE of BOOKS, NEW and PERFECT, marked exceedingly low, in many cases at half the published price, may be had gratis and postage free. In it will be found Illustrated Works for the Drawing-room, Table, also Standard Books in every Department of Literature, suitable for Presents or the Library.

London: T. D. THOMSON, 13, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury-square.

ALLEN'S SIXPENNY and SHILLING POCKET-BOOKS, 148 pages, beautifully-coloured Plates, Poetry, Tales, Almanac, Diary, Cash Accounts, Index, Review, Itineraries, and Memoranda.

London: KENT and CO., 21 and 52, Paternoster-row; and all Booksellers.

THE UNIVERSAL HOUSEKEEPING BOOK. Price 1s. cloth; roan, tuck, and gilt, 1s. 6d. The smallest, cheapest, and best arranged book of the kind published.

London: KENT and CO., 21 and 52, Paternoster-row; and all Booksellers.

Just published, in One Volume, foolscap, 3s. 6d., cloth, MARIA EDGEWORTH'S PARENT'S ASSISTANT. An entirely New Edition, revised. With Frontispiece and Vignette.

N.B. The edition in Two Pocket Volumes, 5s., cloth, lettered, is still on sale.

London: LONGMAN and CO.; Hamilton and CO.; Simpkin and CO.; Whittaker and CO.; Houlston and CO.; H. Washburne; Orr and CO.; Routledge and CO.; E. Lumley; Darton and CO.; Tegg and CO.; Smith, Elder, and CO.

LIVRES pour les ENFANTS.—W. JEFFS, Foreign Bookseller to the Royal Family, has always ON SALE a well-selected Stock of French Juvenile Works, bound in elegant Bindings suitable for Presents. Catalogues sent on receipt of one stamp.—12, Burlington Arcade.

This day, Fourth and Cheaper Edition, Two Volumes, 10s. **THE HEIR of REDCLIFFE.** By the Author of "Henrietta's Web," "The Kings of England," &c. London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

In a few days, in post 8vo, with Engravings, **HUMAN ELECTRICITY:** the means of its Development, Illustrated by Experiments. With Additional Notes. By J. O. N. RUTTER, F.R.A.S.

London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

Two vols., 8vo, 18s.

LIFE and EPISTLES of ST. PAUL. By THOMAS LEWIN, M.A., Trinity College, Oxon. With an Historical Account of the Times in which he lived.

RIVINGTONS.

MR. MELVILLE'S LECTURES AT LOTHBURY.

In small 8vo, price 5s.

A SELECTION from the LECTURES delivered at St. Margaret's, Lothbury, on the Tuesday Mornings in the Years 1850, 1851, and 1852. By the Rev. HENRY MELVILLE, B.D., Principal of the East India College, and Chaplain to the Tower of London. This is the only edition authorial and revised by Mr. Melville.

RIVINGTONS, Waterloo-place;

1. SERMONS on VARIOUS SUBJECTS. In two vols., two, 6s. each.

2. SERMONS before the UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE in 1837 and 1839. In two vols., 8vo, 4s. 6d. each.

3. SERMONS on the LESS PROMINENT FACTS in SACRED STORY. In two vols., 8vo, 9s. each.

4. SERMONS PREACHED on PUBLIC OCCASIONS. 9s.

BULWER LYTTON'S (SIR EDWARD) WORKS will be issued in the RAILWAY LIBRARY, in volumes varying in price from One to Two Shillings. Each volume will contain a complete work. Prospectuses and Show Bills will be ready on the 24th December.

London: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE and CO., Faringdon-street.

THE RAILWAY LIBRARY. "The Times," of December 17, says, "It is the testimony of Faringdon-street that the work published at five shillings, producing a large sale of 5000 copies, which is issued at a shilling has in issue of 60,000. Messrs. Routledge and CO., will the 1st of January, commence the issue of sir E. Bulwer Lytton's Works, in volumes varying from one to two shillings."

Faringdon-street.

Price Eighteenpence.

PELHAM; or, THE ADVENTURES of a Gentleman. By Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, Bart., M.P. Early applications are necessary for the first edition of 40,000.

ROUTLEDGE and CO., Faringdon-street.

NEW YEAR'S GIFT for YOUNG PERSONS. Third Edition, price 6s.

LOGIC for the MILLION. By J. W. GILBERT, F.R.S.

"It is a book which the youth of both sexes will read with advantage."—*Atlas*.

"All parents would do well to put it in the way of their children."—*North Wales Chronicle*.

"The most useful and most amusing book on logic we ever met with."—*Economist*.

London: LONGMAN and CO., 39, Paternoster-row.

Just published,

A PRINT of the HIMALAYA, the Largest Steam-ship in the World; drawn and executed in tinted Lithography by T. G. DUTTON, Esq.

"All parents would do well to put it in the way of their children."

"The most useful and most amusing book on logic we ever met with."—*Economist*.

London: LONGMAN and CO., 39, Paternoster-row.

All the PROOFS are sold.

Published by R. GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, 5, Paternoster-row.

Second Edition. Post free on receipt of 4s. money or stamps; or an abridgment, 2s.

PERFECT and ROBUST HEALTH, and long life, the Way to Common Sense.

"A most interesting and valuable work in this age of medical impudence, and contains invaluable directions for the promotion of vigorous health without medicine."—Rev. A. H. G.

ARMER ADAMSON, 153, Piccadilly, London.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

WORKS FOR THE YOUNG.

CANADIAN CRUSOES. Edited by AGNES STRICKLAND. With numerous Illustrations by Harvey. Feap. cloth, gilt edges, 6s.

DOCTOR'S LITTLE DAUGHTER. With Harvey's Designs. Feap. cloth, gilt edges, 7s. 6d.

MRS. GELDART'S LOVE: a Reality, not Romance. With cuts by Gilbert. Feap. cloth, gilt edges, 3s. 6d.

HACK'S WINTER EVENINGS. Cheaper Edition. With Gilbert's Illustrations. Feap. cloth, 3s. 6d.

NAOMI; or, the Last Days of Jerusalem. By Mrs. J. WEBB. New Edition. Feap. cloth, 7s. 6d.

RECOLLECTIONS of Mrs. ANDERSON'S SCHOOL. Illustrated by Franklin. Feap. cloth, gilt edges, 3s. 6d.

ROBINSON CRUSOE. With Illustrations. 18mo, cloth, 2s.

RURAL SCENES. With 88 Cuts. 18mo, cloth, 2s.

SELECT POETRY for CHILDREN. By JOSEPH PAYNE. Ninth Edition. 18mo, cloth, gilt edges, 3s.

SANDFORD and MERTON. With Cuts by Gilbert. 18mo, cloth, 2s.

TAYLOR'S BOY and the BIRDS. Landseer's Designs. Square, cloth, 2s. 6d.

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, and CO., 25, Paternoster-row.

MR. BARILLET'S NEW WORK.

This day, super-royal two, price 12s., neatly bound,

THE PILGRIM FATHERS; or, The Founders of New England, in the Reign of James I. By W. H. BARNETT, Author of "Forty Days in the Desert," &c. With 28 Illustrations on steel, and numerous Woodcuts.

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, and CO., 25, Paternoster-row.

NEW WORK BY REV. DR. CUMMING.

This Day, in Feap., price 2s. 6d., cloth,

CHRIST OUR PASSOVER. By Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D.D. Uniform with the "Finger of God."

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, and CO., 25, Paternoster-row.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "MARY POWELL."

This day is published, price 7s. 6d., cloth, antique,

CHERRY and VIOLET; A Tale of the Great Plague. Uniform with "Edward Osborne," &c.

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, and CO., 25, Paternoster-row.

This day, in post two, price 6s., cloth, gilt,

AUTOBIOGRAPHY of WILLIAM JEREMY; DAN; with his Literary, Political, and Social Reminiscences, and Correspondence, during the last Forty Years. Vol. IV., completing the Work. With a Portrait of Sir E. B. Lytton, and View of Knobworth.

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, and CO., 25, Paternoster-row.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Just published (70 pp.), price One Shilling.

LETTER to RICHARD FREEDOM, Esq., on the RE-DISTRIBUTION, EXTENSION, and PURIFICATION of the ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

By a REVISING BARRISTER.

JAMES RIDOUT, Piccadilly; and all Booksellers.

Now ready, Second Edition, in crown 8vo, price 4s., cloth,

THE BOOK and its STORY. a Narrative

for the Young. On occasion of the Jubilee of the British and Foreign Bible Society. By L. N. R., with an Introductory Preface by the Rev. T. PHILLIPS, Jubilee Secretary. With an engraved Frontispiece and numerous Illustrative Woodcuts.

London: SAMUEL BAGSTER and SONS, 15, Paternoster-row.

AN ENTIRELY NEW and CHOICE PRESENTATION BOOK.

In cloth, elegant, price 15s.

THE BOOK of CELEBRATED POEMS, containing Forty-one of the most popular Poems in the English Language, unbridged. Illustrated by upwards of Eighty Engravings, from Drawings by C. W. Cope, Kenny Meadows, G. Dodgson, and J. Ferguson.

SAMPSON LOW and SON, 47, Ludgate-hill, London.

Just published, price 9d.; cloth, 1s. 6d.

HOW to SKETCH from NATURE; or, Perspective and its Application. With numerous Illustrations.

By NEWTON FIELDING, formerly Teacher of Landscape Painting in the family of his late Majesty the King of the French.

London: BARNARD, 339, Oxford-street.

Just published, price 1s.; post, 1s. 6d.

THIRTY SERMONS on JONAH, AMOS, and HOSEA. By the Rev. W. DRAKE, M.A., Lecturer of St. John's Baptist Church, Coventry; Hebrew Examiner in the University of London; and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Price 7s. 6d.

"The end which the preacher has in view, is to bring the great moral and spiritual truths developed in the writings of the Prophets from which he has selected his texts, to bear upon the duties, the difficulties, the perils, and the remedies of the Christian cause. This he has done with a fervent earnestness which is well calculated to touch the heart and to improve the mind, and which, though it exists, is far from that is superficial. It merits patronage, and we trust it will meet with the success it really deserves."—Weekly Dispatch.

Now ready, in 1 volume, post 8vo, price 10s. 6d.

The PHRENOLOGIST'S DAUGHTER.

BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

THE GOOD NATUR'D GIANT. A Tale.

Beautifully Illustrated. Price 5s. 6d.

"We have seldom met

(Continued from page 602.)

to have justified Mr. Ruskin to himself, in pronouncing it, he must have considered himself as infallible a judge in matters of religion as of art; and, all we can say is, that if he is as shallow and wrong-headed in his theology as in what relates to art, we should be sorry to have him for our religious teacher. Where, besides at Venice, he has had an opportunity of picking up art-knowledge, we do not know; but he is constantly putting forth the most extraordinary assertions, as if for the very purpose of making people stare. For instance, he says:—

I believe that the four painters who have had, and still have, the most influence, such as it is, on the ordinary Protestant Christian mind, are Carlo Dolci, Guercino, Benjamin West, and John Martin. Raffaelle, much as he is talked about, is, I believe, in very fact, rarely looked at by religious people, much less his master, or any of the truly great religious men of old. But a smooth Magdalen of Carlo Dolci, with a tear on each cheek, or a Guercino Christ or St. John, or a Scripture Illustration of West, or a black cloud with a flash of lightning in it of Martin's, rarely fails of being verily, often deeply, felt, for the time.

Now, so far to the contrary, we will make bold to affirm that of all the old masters the one which is best known and appreciated in Protestant England, even in religious subjects, is Raffaelle—whose cartoons and Bible subjects generally have been copied amongst us times out of number, whose innumerable studies of the "Virgin and Child" are one or more of them familiar to the merest tyro in art, and whose masterly and practical genius in story-painting is to no small extent appreciated amongst us. The next best-known master, perhaps, is Leonardo da Vinci, by the prints of his "Lord's Supper;" and after him, Correggio, the Carracci, Rembrandt, and Murillo. Both Carlo Dolci and Guercino are comparatively unknown in England. As for West and Martin, more so; indeed they are of too recent date to be admitted as illustrative of art-predilections, which generally cannot be considered as of yesterday's date.

Mr. Ruskin pretends to classify all the artists of various schools, down to our own time, in a peculiar order of merit. The reader may judge of the amount of judgment and taste displayed in making the selection when he finds that "Murillo, Zurbaran, Camillo Procaccini, Rembrandt, and Teniers, all naturally belong to the third and lowest class; also Salvator Rosa, Caravaggio, and Correggio: the characteristics of this class being described thus:—

This last class perceive and imitate evil only. They cannot draw the trunk of a tree without blasting and shattering it, nor a sky except covered with stormy clouds; they delight in the beggary and brutality of the human race; their colour is for the most part subdued or lurid, and the greatest spaces of their picture occupied by darkness.

Correggio gets a good wiggling for his "Antepe," in the justness of which it may be possible to concur, without, at the same time, forgetting the divine character of his Madonnas and Saints, the sublimity of his "Passion in the Garden," or the touching sadness of his "Magdalen." But what are we to say when we find Murillo also dragged out at the author's cart's-tail—not on account of his "Madonnas" or religious subjects (these are passed over as beneath notice), but for his "Beggar and Peasant Boys;" in which he is brought into comparison with our own W. Hunt, who, we are assured, is vastly his superior. With all admiration for Mr. Hunt's clever pencil, we have too much respect for his modesty and judgment to believe that he will feel flattered by the comparison upon such authority. As a sample, however, of Ruskinian in what relates to the feeling and elegancies of art, take his observations on Murillo's "Beggar Boys," forming part of our Dulwich Collection, a picture which has, up to this period, been universally admired for its wonderful truth, life, and suggestive sympathy:—

But look (he says) at those two ragged and vicious vagrants that Murillo has gathered out of the street. You smile at first, because they are eating so naturally, and their roguery is so complete. But is there anything else than roguery there? or was it well for the painter to give his time to the painting of those *repulsive and wicked children*? Do you feel moved with any charity towards children as you look at them? Are we the least more likely to take any interest in ragged-schools, or to help the next pauper child that comes in our way, because the painter has shown us a cunning beggar feeding greedily? Mark the choice of the artist. He might have shown hunger in other ways, and given interest even to this act of eating by making the face wasted or the eye wistful. [How sentimental!] But he did not care to do so. He delighted merely in the disgusting manner of eating, the food filling the cheek; the boy is not hungry, else he would not turn round to talk and grin as he eats.

And, then, as if this were not enough of namby-pambyism, he adds:—



PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

YEAR.

BEFORE we describe the General Fashions for the New Year, we must glance at the most superb item of the day, "the Court Mantle;" the choice of which has been a matter of greater difficulty than can be imagined by those unacquainted with the importance of the High Court of Fashion. The decree was delayed until the carrying of it into effect can only be ensured by the most extraordinary exertion; but (says our Correspondent) the gravity of the question, it is true, necessitated this tardiness. First, it was necessary to consider whether there should be a mantle of a particular shape for the Empress; another for the wives of the Ambassadors; another for those of the senators; and, lastly, one for the simple mortals of the Court. Next, was the description of material to be regulated—what was to be the length? The latter specially occupied several sittings. Finally, after many speeches and smart replies, the matter was agreed on; and the day was gained by the great "Equality" party, who caused its powerful voice to be heard even in the august and aristocratic assembly at the Tuilleries. The trains are to be of equal length for all ladies, whether they be Ambassadors; wives of Ministers, of Senators, or of Councillors of State: the Empress alone will have the privilege of a longer train. Only the members of the Imperial family are authorised to wear the ornament of the Bee. Prince Napoleon, the son of Jerome, has adopted Bee of gold, as ornaments to the whips of his postillions and grooms.

The materials most used for the Court Mantle are velvet, plain or spangled; or watered silk, old style; cloth of gold or silver. Nearly all are ornamented with rich embroidery, and with a trimming on the edge, either in lace or feathers. The great difficulty will be how to wear this garment, and to raise or lift up the train on the left arm. There are professors who advertise to teach this accomplishment: there will also, doubtless, be several schools.

In our illustration we have adopted a costume of the Empress—not the first, but that which will serve our readers best to appreciate the new garment. The Mantle is of green velvet embroidered with gold, with a border ornamented with a tress of gold lace; Dress with three volants of lace of gold and puffs (*Bouillonnées*), held in by diamonds. Diadem of diamonds, and a feather rolled at the back of the head.

We have little in the way of general novelty; for so much attention has been devoted to the Court Mantle, that the other parts of ladies' dress have been comparatively neglected.

The dresses which are to be worn under the mantle are necessarily of great richness. Lace and gold and silver are considered to assort well with this superb mantle. We have seen some silks with volants of cut open-work; and embroidered in gold, so as to imitate lace made of gold. There are three volants thus ornamented. The front of the body and the trimming of the sleeves are cut in the same way. These dresses are of enormous price; others are made of cloth ground in entirely gold or silver, with either a continuous pattern, or detached bunches of flowers, which rise from the ground threads reappear so as to constitute ornaments in the midst of the flowers, or in the more brilliant portions of the pattern. Dresses for balls are composed of light materials, such as gauze, in which silver predominates; the patterns being either detached bunches of flowers, scattered flowers, or stripes running along the volants; or, finally, a gauze entirely of silver. The latter, however, resembles, in some degree, the gauze which is put over vases and gilt time-pieces, to preserve them from dust.

Descending from the costumes of the Court; we find volants never so much worn as at present; and the fullness of dresses carried to the extreme. A few dresses of plain "tufts," without patterns, are seen; but they are trimmed on the front. Thus, we have seen a chestnut-coloured dress (which, together with red currant, are the colours in fashion) trimmed with two bands, of the width of the hand, of plush of the same colour; five bows, with hanging ends, fill up the vacant space. The body is also trimmed with wide bands, and bows similar to those of the petticoat, and they serve to close it in front. The sleeves are trimmed at the edge, and on the inside of the arm, with a similar plush. At present nearly all the trimmings of bodies of dresses are placed on flat, starting from the point of the body, ascending the front up to the shoulder, getting gradually larger, and coming down on the back, following the small side-seam. The Basquine forms the continuation of this kind of ornament, which is called "braces," and forms a kind of trimming for the back, which, since the berthe has been laid aside, has been entirely flat.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Silk taffetas Bonnet, chestnut-colour, with bunches of flowers in velvet

of various colours. Velvet Mantle, trimmed with sable fur; sleeves closed. Gloves lavender. Dress, Gros-de-Tours.

BONNET—back part of velvet, with three rows of lace, the second falling back, and ornamented with two feathers, rolled. Visiting Mantle, or cloak, of black velvet, with two volants of lace. The head (or hood) is trimmed with a ruche of satin ribbon; two bows ornament the shoulders. The upper volant falls down nearly on the head of the second volant. The head is also ornamented with a ruche, similar to the first, and with two bows also starting from each side. The sleeve is pretty short, and is trimmed with the same lace as the upper volant. Dies of damask, or plain brocatelle.

We have already spoken of feather trimmings, and now give a charming costume, the volants of which are ornamented with a band of feathers of the same colour as the dress; upon a costume of shot, or two colours, this trimming is of corresponding hues.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, DEC. 20.

Month Day.	Corrected Reading at 9 A.M.		Thermometer.		Mean Tempera- ture of the Day.	Departure of Tempera- ture from Average.	Degree of Humid- ity.	Direction of Wind.	Melted Snow in Inches.
	Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	*	*					
Dec. 13	29°.62	21°.7	32.8	37.7	— 0°	87	N.W.	0.00	
" 14	29°.67	21°.7	32.8	35.7	— 2°	86	N.E.	0.03	
" 15	29°.67	21°.7	29.0	32.5	— 5°	90	N.E.	0.00	
" 16	29°.67	21°.5	21.0	27.7	— 10°	84	CALM.	0.00	
" 17	29°.67	21°.5	26.4	29.0	— 8°	78	N.E.	0.02	
" 18	29°.69	21°.5	26.7	29.1	— 8°	93	N.W.	0.01	
" 19	29°.70	21°.9	20.0	25.3	— 12°	74	N.	0.00	

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 29.91 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.83 inches by the afternoon of the 23rd; increased to 30.03 inches by the afternoon of the 25th; decreased to 29.88 inches by the afternoon of the 27th; increased to 30.27 inches by the morning of the 29th; and decreased to 30.19 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 30.050 inches.

The temperature of the week has been low. The highest was 41° on Friday; it decreased to 33° early in the morning of the 24th, increased to 33° by 1 p.m., then declined to 29° by the morning of Christmas-day, increased to 37° during the day; the night was very cold; the temperature declined to 21° by the morning of the 26th; the day was very cold; the point 32° was not reached till 3 p.m., and then further increased to 36° by 9 p.m.; but afterwards declined to 26° by the morning of the 27th; rose then to 34°; declined to 26° by the 28th; increased to 34° by 2 p.m. The night following was bitterly cold; the temperature at 8 a.m., on the 29th was as low as 20°, and 31° was the highest reached during the day.

The mean daily temperature was below the average on every day of the week. On Christmas-day the decrease was 5°; on the 28th and 29th it exceeded 6°; and on the 29th it was 12° in defect.

The mean temperature of Christmas-day, 1853, was 27°; that of the 27th of December in 1836, was 28.6°; the 28th in 1840, was 29.1°; the 29th in 1840, was 24.5°; in 1829 it was 23.7° on the 29th.

The mean temperature of the week was 31°, which is 6° below the average of the same week in 40 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 21°, being the difference between the highest on the 23rd, and the lowest on the 29th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 9.4°.

Snow fell on the 27th and 28th.

Lewisham, Dec. 30, 1853.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The births of 1545 children were registered within the week ending December 24, in the metropolitan districts: of these, 800 were boys, and 745 were girls. The deaths registered in the week numbered 1399—exceeding the estimated number by 163: this increase is partly due to a number of inquests which have been held within the quarter, and not returned till the last week; but chiefly from the coldness of the weather. The number of deaths among children was 295 (average, 500); and among adults was 803 (average, 616)—so that the increased coldness has most severely affected adults. During the week there were 316 fatal cases produced by diseases of the respiratory organs: of these, 118 were from bronchitis, and 110 from pneumonia. In the zymotic class of diseases, whooping-cough was fatal in 63 cases. There were 10 fatal cases from cholera: of which none occurred in the west, north, or central districts, out of a population of 1,260,079; in the east districts there were 7, out of a population of 485,522; and in the south districts 3, out of a population of 616,635.

THE ALBERT PARK MOVEMENT.—It is rumoured that the Government are not indisposed to grant £50,000 towards the estimate of the cost of the Park, viz. £250,000, leaving the balance to be supplied by the Borough in the shape of an improvement rate, extending over a lengthened period, which, as the money will not be required immediately, will not be overburdensome to the ratepayers. The land to be purchased and taken, according to the Parliamentary notice, is in the parishes of St. Mary, Islington, Hornsey, and Stoke Newington—in all about 490 acres. The plans will be deposited for public inspection with the parish clerks of St. Mary, Islington, Hornsey, and Stoke Newington, this day.

INCREASE OF PAY TO THE CITY POLICE.—The increase of pay which the Chief Commissioner has so long urged on the Court of Aldermen has at length been obtained. The rise is general, and the scale is as follows:—Inspectors, from £2 5s. to £2 10s.; sergeants, £1 4s. to £1 8s.; first-class privates, £1 2s. to £1 4s.; second ditto, £1 to £1 2s. The inspector of the reserve men is raised from £2 10s. to £2 15s., and the detectives from £1 5s. to £1 10s. The change takes place on the 1st of January, 1854, after which period, it is said, stringent regulations will be adopted as to the probationary men, and new enrolments. The candidates must be five feet eight inches in height, and not have more than two children at the period of entering; and the person offering himself will be expected to satisfy the authorities of his intention of taking permanent service, with a view to promotion in the force.

GREAT AND NUMEROUS FIRES.—A very large fire took place on Friday week, at Esher, when the extensive premises known as the Royal Paper Mills, belonging to Messrs. Murray and Co., were nearly destroyed. The damage is said to be over £100,000.—On Christmas-day, the Blue Anchor tavern, in Whitechapel-road, was much damaged by a fire. Some of the neighbours also suffered by hasty removals, and the effect of the water thrown by the fire-engines.—On Monday morning a large building, No. 200, Upper Thames-street, consisting of eight floors, sixty feet deep by forty feet wide, was completely destroyed, leaving nothing but the bare walls standing. The warehouse was occupied by Mr. Dunster, wholesale stationer and rag-merchant, and much damage was done to the neighbouring houses. The extent of the loss is at least several thousand of pounds.

The fires of the various offices were kept actively engaged, from five p.m. on Tuesday until nearly noon on Wednesday, there having been during that period not fewer than eight fires in various parts of the metropolitan district. One was at Camberwell; another in the Cambridge-road, Bethnal-green; a third, in North-street, Manchester-square; a fourth in Brick-lane, Bethnal-green. One occurred near the Royal Naval School, New Cross, of considerable extent, in the premises of Messrs. Lock and Co., brickmakers. Another fire took place in Cullum-street, City. It broke out in the third floor, but was confined to that portion of the premises. An alarming explosion of gas took place on the premises of Mr. G. Bates, straw-bonnet maker, Whitechapel-road. The gas exploded with such force as to cast the ceiling down, and to set the flooring on fire. The flames were soon extinguished, but not until considerable damage was done.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, December, 1853.—Newspapers addressed to the British possession of Accra, on the west coast of Africa, will be forwarded by the Contract Mail Packet free of postage, provided they are posted in conformity with the general regulations applicable to newspapers sent through the post to British colonies and countries beyond sea. Upon each newspaper addressed to Dutch Accra, a rate of twopence must be paid in advance.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIIS.—The next contract mails for the Australian colonies will be despatched from Southampton on the 4th of January by the Overland route for King George's Sound, Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney, by the steamer *Ripon*. Arrangements have been entered into for the despatch of the outward mails of February by the screw steamer *Phosphorus*, and conveyed to Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, touching only at St. Vincent. This contract will not interfere with the departure of the steam-ship *Croesus* from Southampton for Port Phillip and Sydney on the 10th January. This vessel has no postal arrangements to fulfil, and will therefore merely take out ship-letter bags.

TREATMENT OF THE POOR IN ST. MARYLEBONE.—On Monday Mr. Austin again attended at the board-room of the workhouse, and was occupied for nearly three hours in reading over the depositions which have been taken in the case of the infant Walsh. No fresh evidence was gone into, and the inquiry was adjourned until Monday next.

THE WINDBOUND.—Easterly and north-easterly winds have now prevailed for some days, and it is, therefore, certain that a large fleet of homeward-bound vessels must be detained in the chops of the Channel. It is desirable that the Government should despatch vessels to their assistance. Many are doubtless in want of provisions and stores of one kind or other.

REUNION DES ARTS.—This society had its last meeting of the season on Wednesday evening, at their rooms, in Harley-street. There was an excellent concert of chamber music, vocal and instrumental. The singers were Madame Amedel, Miss Ternan, Miss Messeaut, and Signor Ciabatti, who performed several favourite opera airs and concerted pieces. Beethoven's Trio in B flat, for the piano-forte, violin, and violoncello, was played by Miss Arabella Goddard, M. Ries, and M. Faque.

SOIREE AT THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.—A soiree was given on Wednesday by this society, which was numerously attended. On the tables were a variety of models of inventions in machinery and the useful arts, a superb collection of bronzes, objects in porcelain, parian, and the finer kinds of pottery, whilst the walls were covered with exquisite engravings and richly-coloured prints, done by the process of chromolithography. Next were twelve flower subjects, executed by the "Naturalsdruck" process, and combining, with the accuracy that belongs to this process alone, the most beautiful variety of tint. The English specimens were those of Dr. Branson before mentioned, and one or two sent in by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, who have patented the art in this country under the name of ptyctography. With the aid of "Naturalsdruck," as the process is termed, the rare leaf, or the most unique fossil, may be multiplied *ad infinitum*. In the department of chromolithography it is satisfactory to know that the finest specimens are those of our own artists. The specimens shown by Vincent Brookes, Leighton Rowney, and Baxter, have all the brilliancy and delicacy of paintings, and bid fair to lead to the extensive use of pictures in the interior decoration of working men's houses.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—Messrs. Grieve and Telbin have added to the attractions of their admirable panorama of the "Ocean Mail," some striking views in the Arctic Regions, which, besides their pictorial merit, possess the additional merit of authenticity, being chiefly, we are informed, taken from the sketches of Captain Inglefield, of her Majesty's ship *Phenix*. These scenes give a better idea of the dangerous and the strange mode of life in these inhospitable regions than pages of description; and some of the episodes are extremely effective, as, for instance, that of the death of a bear, and that of the Christmas merrymaking of a ship's crew. The representation of the aurora borealis, and the imitation of paintings, and bid fair to lead to the extensive use of pictures in the interior decoration of working men's houses.

MR. J. B. GOUGH AT EXETER-HALL.—On Tuesday evening this popular American temperance advocate gave another lecture at Exeter-hall in favour of total abstinence. The lecturer gave various anecdotes and instances of the dreadful effects of drunkenness, both from experience and observation. He was loudly applauded throughout, although his energy and enthusiasm appeared somewhat to startle his audience.

ROBBERY OF BIRDS FROM ST. JAMES'S-PARK.—Three white birds and one black one have been stolen from the ornamental water in St. James's-park, the property of the Ornithological Society. The society have issued a notice, offering a reward of £5 for the capture and conviction of the guilty party.

THE PARKS.—His Royal Highness the Ranger of Hyde-park has recently caused fresh notices to be affixed to the various gates of the park, in lieu of the former ones, on the subject of the use to which the carriage drives and rides are to be appropriated. The admission of hackney carriages of all kinds is prohibited, and no laden carts, or other vehicles of the kind, are to be allowed to pass through the park. No horses ridden by stablemen and others, for the purpose of exercise only, are to be admitted for that purpose.

SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS' ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The committee of this institution held their usual weekly meeting on Friday week. Fifty-five men, belonging to vessels shipwrecked on the coast, were reported to have been relieved and forwarded to their homes. The committee considered the cases of eleven widows and fourteen orphans, and seventeen mariners applying for help. Among the several cases £86 6s. 6d. was awarded. The attention of the committee was called to the conduct of Captain Ludlow, of the American ship *Monmouth*, in rescuing the survivors of the ship *Meridian*, 104 in number, wrecked on the island of Amsterdam, from whence he took them to the Mauritius. The following minute was carried unanimously:—That this committee views with feelings of admiration the conduct of Captain Ludlow, of the *Monmouth*, in standing on and off for nine days until he had rescued every sufferer from the island, and his benevolent care of them while on board his ship, considering that the manner in which he exerted himself in the cause of humanity did honour both to his character as a sailor and a man,—do therefore award to him the gold medal of this institution, accompanied by a copy of this minute.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ORPHAN SCHOOL.—On Tuesday, the anniversary dinner of this excellent institution was celebrated at the London Tavern; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair, supported by Mr. Sheriff Wallis, and many other friends of the charity. The reports were read, and approved of; and nearly £2000 were added, by subscription, to the funds of the society. We have much pleasure in calling attention to this admirable institution; and also to the excellent schools established at Wanstead for the education and support of the orphans and necessitous children of the brotherhood. The statements made at the meeting and at the dinner excited a general interest in the welfare of this benevolent institution; and we have no hesitation in recommending the Wanstead Schools to the charitably disposed, as a most praiseworthy and well-managed establishment.

THE WEATHER AND THE PARKS.—In consequence of the severe frost which prevailed during the early part of the week, the ice in St. James's-park, Hyde-park, and Kensington-gardens, was sufficiently strong to allow persons desirous of sliding and skating to participate in those healthful recreations. In St. James's-park, a number of juveniles, with a sprinkling of adults, have assembled each day since Monday. The Royal Humane Society's men were in attendance with their dredges, and did all in their power to confine the skaters and sliders to those parts of the ice considered most safe. On the upper part of the Serpentine there were also several persons engaged in the pursuit of pleasure on the ice; and a still greater number were occupied in the same practice on the waters of the Round Pond in Kensington-gardens. On Tuesday and Wednesday, there were several immersions, but fortunately no life was lost.

MEMORANDA OF THE SEASON.

CHRISTMAS BEEF FROM WINDSOR.—On Tuesday Mr. Minton, butcher, of Peascod-street, Windsor, was honoured with the commands of the Queen to dispatch a handsome present of Christmas beef to his Royal Highness the Duke of Brabant, at Brussels. Mr. Minton selected portions of an extraordinary Hereford ox, fed on the Flemish Farm, near Windsor. The Prince's ox was exhibited at the Smithfield Club Cattle-show, when it was highly commended. It was pronounced, by competent judges, to be one of the finest specimens of beef ever slaughtered.

HER MAJESTY'S NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—The 1st of January falling on a Sunday, her Majesty's customary New Year's gifts to the poor inhabitants of New Windsor and Clewer will be distributed on Monday next, in the Riding-house, Windsor Castle. The gifts consist of beef and plum-pudding, and 25 per cent added to the subscriptions of the poor in the purchase of articles of clothing. The expense is defrayed by grants from the Lord Steward's and Lord Chamberlain's departments. The distribution takes place in the presence of her Majesty and the Royal family, and is under the management of the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, chaplain to the Queen, and a committee.

THE CHRISTMAS RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The amount of Christmas traffic on all the leading metropolitan railways appears to have considerably exceeded that of any previous year. On the London and North-Western, during the period called the "Christmas week," there passed down the line 27,000 parcels and Christmas presents, and up 12,250 for distribution throughout London, exclusive of many thousands of parcels coming by goods trains. Last year, on this line the down parcels were 25,000, and the up 12,000. In the passenger traffic there was a corresponding increase. The Great Western conveyed, exclusive of the goods trains, 16,000 parcels and presents by their down passenger trains to all parts of the west, and 13,000 from the west up. The Great Northern disembarked from King's-cross 10,000 parcels up, and about the same number down, exclusive of goods trains; and the Eastern Counties, in four days, carried 15,000 parcels up from the agricultural districts, and about half that number down. In each case special arrangements were made on a large scale for the speedy transmission of these Christmas cargoes.

THE METROPOLITAN WORKHOUSES.—On Christmas-day the inmates of the different metropolitan and suburban workhouses were liberally regaled with Christmas fare. A comparison of the returns of last year shows a tendency to increase in the amount of metropolitan pauperism, although there are only three unions in which the amount of that increase is at present considerable. In St. Pancras alone there is an increase of 1576 persons receiving relief. The total number receiving relief is at present about 100,000.

GIFT OF A MARRIAGE PORTION.—On Tuesday the annual draw for a marriage gift of £100, left by Mr. Henry Raine, the founder of Raine's Charity, St. George's-in-the-East, took place at the asylum, in Charles-street, Old Gravel-lane. The charity educates fifty boys and fifty girls. After leaving the school, they go out to service, and when twenty-two, they are eligible to receive the marriage portion. There are frequently five or six candidates; on this occasion there was only one. She was an orphan, and had been in the service of the Rev. Mr. Quckett. She had a very excellent testimonial from the reverend gentleman, and at once obtained the gift. Should she get a suitor, he must be approved of by the trustees, when she will be married on the 1st May, the day being celebrated throughout the parish. The whole of the 100 children, with the trustees, are to be present in the church. The founder was, in 1719, a wealthy brewer in the parish.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. P., of Manchester, is aggrieved that we did not publish the result of the Chess Match last week, and "has no doubt the omission was intentional." A. B. C., who wrote to inquire whether checkmate could be given when only the two Kings were left on the board, is equally sure that we were actuated by "personal motives" in not replying to his inquiry at once. When M. P. learns that the match did not terminate until late on Wednesday night, and the result was not communicated to us until mid-day on Thursday; and A. B. C. is told that his important query reached us on Friday evening; and both are instructed that the "Correspondent" column of the paper goes to press many hours before that is (without our knowledge) the time at which the paper is printed. We hope they will believe our explanation of all uncharitable suspicion, and believe that the conduct of a newspaper like the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is quite as much interested in giving early intelligence as the public are in obtaining it.

A. B. C., Cheltenham.—It would be extremely difficult for either party to effect checkmate under such circumstances. See our notice to M. P.

POSTSCRIPT.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Authentic intelligence from Constantinople dated the 19th inst. states that negotiations on the peace project have commenced, and that the Porte manifests a pacific disposition. The combined fleets at the above date were still at Beycos.

A letter from Syria, dated Dec. 18, says:

Lord Dudley Stuart has preceded us to Constantinople, on board the Liverpool screw-steamer. It is said that his Lordship's intention in visiting Constantinople is to persuade the Sultan to accept the services of the Polish refugees, it being believed that a general desertion of Poles serving in Russian regiments would take place if they were sure of being received in a corps of their own countrymen entering the Turkish territory. It is also reported that his Lordship advocates a levée of the Christian subjects of the Porte, a step which would certainly settle the question as to the Russian or Turkish leaning of the Kayahs. Desertion to the Russians from such a corps would perhaps be as frequent as Polish desertions from Russian regiments.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna, dated Wednesday evening, states that the Russian steamer *Pruth* has set two Turkish villages on fire by throwing red-hot balls into them.

The Austrian Government appear to be already endeavouring to evade the consequences of the Protocol and Instructions of the 5th of December. They have explained, in a *quasi* Ministerial journal, that the share of Austria in the negotiations implies no relaxation of her partiality to Russia.

The Imperial Royal Government (of Austria), by having once more agreed with the two great Western Powers in the most friendly and sincere spirit, in order to re-establish the troubled peace in the Orient by means of a collective mediation, has not denied the continuance of the friendly sentiments which it entertains towards its allied neighbour (Russia) in the remotest degree, nor will hereafter have to do so. On the contrary, we still recognise in the intimate friendship between these two great monarchs the safest guarantee for the peace of the world, and the general interests of Europe.

An attempt has been made by a mandate from St. Petersburg to engage the Swedish Court in the contest, with a view to closing the Swedish ports, and eventually the Baltic itself, against English and French vessels. King Oscar has re-organised the higher departments of the military and naval administration, with a view to securing greater unity and efficiency in the event of hostilities. Diplomatic negotiations are pending between the Governments of Sweden and Denmark, having for their object the conclusion of a league, offensive and defensive, between the two States. Sweden is arming by sea and land, and Denmark will immediately fortify her coasts, and place Copenhagen in a state of defence.

It is said that the English squadron in the Tagus has been ordered home to strengthen the Channel fleet. The state of affairs is thus seen to be really critical, and there seems to be little prospect that peace can be maintained.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Thursday Evening.—Letters from Vienna, of the 26th, say that the Ulemas had declared their willingness, if the Ottoman Government should not succeed in raising a loan abroad, to supply the required amount from the funds destined to religious purposes.

The first aide-de-camp of the Minister of Marine has set out for Toulon, where he will embark for Constantinople, with instructions to the Admirals.

The Bourse has been dull to-day. The Three per Cents are 74.30; and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 101.25.

From Vienna the Metalliques are quoted at 93½; and the Exchange on London, 11.17.

The return of Lord Palmerston to power has given the greatest satisfaction on this side of the Channel. It shows a singular change in the feeling of the French public towards England, that the man who but a few years ago was considered France's greatest enemy, whose name was a bugbear held up to frighten the timid, is now most popular. His retirement was universally regretted, especially by the Government, and his return is a matter of congratulation, as if it were all that was required to humble Russia.

The good understanding between the English and the French Government upon the Eastern question, has been further cemented by a very important act. In virtue of the line of policy agreed to between the two Governments, a draft was sent to London on Saturday last of a declaration to be drawn up by the two Governments, and communicated to Russia in their joint names. In that declaration it is intimated that France and England will not permit Russia and Turkey to make war against each other in the Black Sea, and that they accordingly interdict them from doing so. This appears to be the correct version of the intentions attributed to the Governments, of sending a flag of truce, with a message to the same effect, to Sebastopol.

M. Fortoul, Minister of Public Instruction, and M. Thayer, Director-General of the Post, are gazetted as Senators.

An Imperial decree sanctions the amalgamation of the junction of the Rhone and Loire and the great central Railway Companies.

General Leflo, late questor of the Legislative Assembly, and at present a refugee in Jersey, has received a retiring pension of 4000f.

The premium paid by the city to the Paris bakers during the first fortnight of November, to keep the price of bread at 40c. the kilogramme, amounted to £71,000.—the real price being 40c.

ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT, ON JAN. 31, 1854.—WINDSOR, Thursday.—Her Majesty held a Privy Council at three o'clock this afternoon; present, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Earl Granville, Lord Cranworth, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord John Russell, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Sir James Graham, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, and Lord Ernest Bruce, Vice-Chamberlain. At the Council, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from the 3rd of January until Tuesday, the 31st of January, 1854; and a proclamation was issued summoning Parliament to meet on that day for the despatch of public business.

THE PRESTON STRIKE.—At a meeting of the masters, held at the Bull Inn, on Thursday, the following resolution was carried:—"That, inasmuch as no disposition has been as yet shown by the operatives generally to resume work, this meeting do adjourn to January 26, 1854. Should it, however, in the meantime be ascertained that many of the operatives are desirous of returning to their work, immediate steps will be taken by the associated masters to open their mills."

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A very serious accident occurred on Thursday morning, about ten o'clock, at the Newton-heath Station, four miles from Manchester. The Oldham train ran into the Yorkshire train, just as the latter was about to start, both going in the same direction. One lady was taken out dead, and another is not expected to live. Some ten or twelve other passengers are more or less injured, and the guard of the train lies in a very dangerous state.

VISCOUNT MELVILLE.—In the Indian news of the week, it will be seen that this nobleman has been appointed to the command of the troops in Burma, vacant by the death of General Godwin. Lord Melville has already seen good service in the field, and his present appointment may be looked on as an acknowledgment by the Indian authorities of his thorough qualification for this important command.

THE LEIGHTON BUZZARD BURGLARY.—The prisoners were brought up on Tuesday, at Leighton Buzzard, for final examination, and were fully committed, the magistrates refusing to admit them to bail. The solicitors for the prisoners intend to apply to a Judge on the question of bail.

TESTIMONIAL TO JAMES STEERE, Esq.—This gentleman has lately been presented with a most gratifying testimonial of esteem and gratitude, signed by all the passengers on board the *Bombay* merchant-ship, homeward bound from Port Phillip. It appears that, in lat. 27° S., and long. 38° deg. W., the *Bombay* sprung a leak; when Mr. Steere, the chief officer, was in charge of the ship, the captain being confined to his bed by illness; but under whose orders Mr. Steere, whose age does not exceed twenty-three years, by great exertion and good seamanship, succeeded in carrying the *Bombay* into Rio Janeiro—distant when the leak broke out about 400 miles.

OF twenty-eight ships which reached New York in the month of November, all, on their arrival, had cholera on board, and several had lost one-ninth of their passengers on the voyage. On board these ships embarked for America 13,762 passengers. Of these, 1141 perished on the voyage; and between 4000 and 5000 were attacked by the cholera, but recovered.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Wednesday.—The weather is very severe; the snow of yesterday morning has been followed by hard frost, which has left strong ice on all the public roads. Thanks to railways, the citizens of Dublin are independent of the canals for their supply of provisions from the interior of the country.

MR. J. O'CONNELL AND THE LEAGUERS.—Mr. J. O'Connell has issued an address to the "independent" electors of Clonmel for their successful exertions in the cause of freedom of election. A great victory it was, in the estimation of the successful member, although no opposition occurred.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE OF COLONEL LAYARD.—We have to announce the death, by his own hand, of Colonel Brownlow Villiers Layard, late of the 9th Infantry, and formerly M.P. for Carlow. An inquest has been held, and a verdict of "Temporary derangement of the mind" returned.

ILLNESS OF THE LORD BISHOP OF KILMORE.—The Right Rev'd Dr. Leslie, who has reached an advanced age, has been suffering very severe illness, at Kilmore-house, Cavan; but latterly there have been symptoms of improvement. Dr. Leslie had been consecrated Bishop of Dromore in 1812. His Lordship was translated to Elphin in 1819, and to Kilmore in 1841.

MR. G. V. BROOKE.—On Wednesday week, Mr. G. V. Brooke, the tragedian, who has just completed an engagement at Belfast, distributed among the poor of that city 100 blankets, with other gifts of money, &c., without any sectarian distinction.

EARL GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—The election for the Eastern Division is expected to come off about the middle of January, and the friends of good government and progressive reform will rejoice to hear that Mr. Holland's prospects of being returned are daily improving.—*Cheltenham Examiner*.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE ELECTION.—The Hon. Arthur Wrottesley, and William Mathews, Esq., are already fixed upon as the proposer and seconder of Lord Paget, who met his preliminary central committee last week, and afforded general satisfaction by his frank and manly conduct. The canvass, as far as it has at present proceeded is distinguished by very favourable results.

DEATH OF GENERAL RADOWITZ.—This well-known General died at Berlin on Christmas-day, at noon. His death was tranquil, and without pain. He has left a very large circle of loving friends, and the whole German public has long been accustomed to regard him as one of the celebrities of the times.

DECIMAL COINAGE.—LIVERPOOL.—A town meeting, convened by the Mayor (Mr. J. B. Lloyd), was held in the Sessions-house on Tuesday, his worship presiding, to promote the subject of decimal coinage. Speeches were delivered by Mr. W. Brown, M.P.; Mr. T. B. Horsfall, M.P.; Mr. Thorneley, M.P., and other gentlemen; and resolutions were unanimously adopted, approving of the principle of decimal coinage. Copies of the resolutions were ordered to be forwarded to the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Trade, and Lord John Russell.

NEW MODE OF SEWING.—A. M. Barcelo, of Turin—who, some time since, invented a method of darning rents in stockings of every kind, so as to render them imperceptible to the keenest and most practised eye—has just discovered a method of sewing without the aid of a needle. The process is kept secret for the present, with a view to protect it by patent.

AN EXCITING SCENE.—One evening, Mr. Driesbach, the Lion King, while exhibiting his feats in a den which contained several wild animals, at the Broadway Menagerie, was attacked by one of them (a large Brazilian tiger), which sprung upon him, knocked him down, and fastened his teeth in his breast. A lioness sprang to the assistance of her master, but, unfortunately, struck him a powerful blow in the chest, which she intended for the tiger, and thus made matters worse. One of the keepers then opened the door of the cage, and dragged Mr. Driesbach out. He was immediately attended by a physician, who found that only flesh-wounds had been inflicted, and those not of a dangerous character.—*New York Paper*.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S ON THURSDAY EVENING.
DERBY.

9 to 1 agst King Tom (taken)	33 to 1 agst Kn. of St. George (taken)
22 to 1 — Ruby (taken)	40 to 1 — Seythian (taken)
Nothing else done.	

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Owing to the unfavourable news from the East, the continued rise in the value of corn, and the prospect of heavy shipments of bullion to the Continent and elsewhere, the Market for National Securities has been subject to numerous fluctuations. We may observe, however, that, though they have shown a tendency to decline, prices have been fairly supported. There has been a steady, but by no means active, demand for money, the value of which keeps comparatively high. In Lombard-street, much caution is shown in discounts, and the lowest rate for first-class acceptances is five per cent.

Monday being almost a close holiday in the City, was a *dies non* in the Stock Exchange. On Tuesday the Consol Market opened steadily, and the Three per Cents for the Account marked 94 to 94½ and 93½. The Three per Cents Reduced were 93½ to 94½; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 95½ ¾; and South Sea Annuites, 99½. India Stock, ex div., was 244½ to 249; Bank Stock, 220. Exchequer Bills sold at 3s. to 6s. prem. The transactions on Wednesday were unimportant. The Three per Cents Reduced were 94½ to 93½; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 95½ to 95¾; Consols for Account, 93½ to 94; and Long Annuites (1860), 5½. India Bonds were 38; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 6s. prem. India Stock for the Account was 245½. On Thursday the Consol Market was inactive. The Three per Cents for the Account 93½; the Three per Cents Reduced, 93½ to 94; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 95½ ¾. Exchequer Bills were tolerably firm at 4s. to 8s. premium.

The Market for Miscellaneous Securities has been far from active. In up-prices, however, no material change has taken place. London and Westminster Bank Shares have marked 40; New South Wales, 43; Provincial of Ireland, 50; Union of Australia, 75 to 74½; Union of Madrid, 21; Australian Agricultural, 45½; Crystal Palace, 7½; Ditto, New, 6; Netherlands Land, 2; Peel River Land and Mineral, 5½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 67; South Australian Land, 29; Scottish Australian Investment, 2½; Berlin Waterworks, 1½; East London, 120; Grand Junction, 73; Southwark and Vauxhall, 9½; West Middlesex, 113; Hungerford-bridge, 12; Waterloo, 5½; Vauxhall, 22; Albion Insurance, 95; Argus Life, 23; County, 125; Globe, 14½; Guardian, 5½; Imperial Fire, 37½; Ditto, Life, 26; Pelican, 45; Rock Life, 8; Royal Exchange, 240; Sun Life, 65; Australian Royal Mail Steam, 2½; Electric Telegraph, 17½.

Since we last wrote, about £300,000 in gold has arrived from Australia, £125,000 from New York, and £60,000 from other quarters. The demand for gold on Continental account has been rather active, and about £160,000 has been forwarded from London and the outports. Notwithstanding the adverse state of things in China, silver bullion has been in request for shipment by the next packet. The stock in the market is unusually small.

The returns from the Bank of England continue favourable. The Treasury balance is large—upwards of £10,000,000 sterling—but it will now rapidly diminish, on payment of the dividends and the petty stocks. The holders of the latter have, it appears, consented to accept £2,000,000 of Exchequer Bills, in lieu of cash; so that the whole amount to be paid in money will be very little over £4,000,000. The stock of bullion is now about £15,500,000.

There has been a steady market for Foreign Bonds. In prices no material change has taken place. Brazilian Five per Cents have been marked 98; Chilean Three per Cents, 75; Danish Five per Cents, 103½; Ecuador Bonds, 4½; Grenada Deferred, 7½; Greek Bonds (Blue), 6½ to 7; Mexican Three per Cents, for the Account, 24½; Portuguese Four per Cents, 4½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 40; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98½; Ditto, Small, 98½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 90; Spanish Three per Cents, 46½; Ditto, New Deferred, 22; Dutch Four per Cents, 95½ to 96½.

Owing to the settlement of the Account, the amount of business doing in Railway Shares has been limited. The total "calls" for January are £1,466,166—£1,186,250 being on account of foreign companies. In Jan. 1853, the amount called was £1,241,760. The following are the official closing money prices on Thursday:

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 55; Eastern Counties, 12½; East Lancashire, 65; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 65; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 104; Great Western, 83; London and North-Western, 102; London and South-Western, 77; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 22; Midland, 62½; North British, 30½; North Staffordshire, 113; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 22; Scottish Central, 9½; Shropshire Union, 2½; South-Eastern, 60; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 64.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 99½; Eastern Counties New Six per Cent Stock, 13½; Great Northern Five per Cent, 121; Ditto, Redeemable at 10 per Cent prem., 110; Great Western Irredeemable 4 per Cent, 99; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 104.

FOREIGN.—Luxembourg, 11½; Ditto, Guaranteed, 5; Northern of France, 34½.

The inquiry set on foot respecting the position of some of the new Mining Companies has tended to check operations in Mining Shares. On Thursday Agua Fria were done at 1½; British Australian Gold, 5½; Imperial Brazilian, 5½; Ditto, Cocas and Cuieba, 2½; Colonial Gold, 1½; Linares, 1½; Nouveau Monde, 1½; Port Phillip, 1½; and United Mexican, 4½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Dec. 26.—This being a close holiday, no transactions took place here to-day.

Wednesday, Dec. 28.—The supply of English wheat on sale, coastwise and by land carriage, was very limited. For all kinds the demand ruled steady, and in some instances prices were higher than last week—say from 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Foreign wheat was firm, and somewhat dearer. All spring corn, as well as flour, sold at extreme quotations.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 62s. to 76s.; ditto, white, 62s. to 83s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 62s. to 75s.; ditto, white, 62s. to 82s.; brown ditto, 58s. to 62s.; Kingston and Ware, 67s. to 69s.; Chevalier, 70s. to 71s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 26s. to 28s.; potato ditto, 28s. to 31s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 26s. to 28s.; ditto, white, 27s. to 31s.; tick beans, new, 41s. to 43s.; ditto, old, 46s. to 50s.; grey peas, 39s. to 42s.; maple, 42s. to 45s.; white, 65s. to 69s.; boilers, 61s. to 65s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 65s. to 70s.; Suffolk, 54s. to 56s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 54s. to 56s. per 280 lbs. *Foreign*: French flour, 2s. to 2s. per sack; American, 35s. to 45s.

Seeds.—Since our last report very few transactions have been reported in this market.

Prices, however, have moved tolerably firm.

Linen.—English sowens, 58s. to 60s.; Baltic crushing, 47s. to 52s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 50s. to 55s.; hempseed, 33s. to 38s. per quarter. Coriander, 10s. to 15s. per cwt. Broad bean mustard-seed, 10s. to 13s.; white ditto, 15s. to 18s.; and tares, 7s. 6d. to 8s. per bushel. English rapeseed, £30 to £34 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 29s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 5s. to £11 10s. per ton. Rapeseed cakes, £6 0s. to £6 10s. per ton. Canary, 65s. to 70s. per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 56s. to 66s.; ditto, white, 62s. to 68s.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d. to 11d. of household ditto, 9d. to 10d. per lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 70s. 6d.; barley, 37s. 11d.; oats, 25s. 0d.; rye, 4s. 4d.; beans,

NEW BOOKS, &c.

MESSRS. SEELEY'S NEW WORKS and NEW EDITIONS.

THE CHURCH HISTORIANS of ENGLAND.—Two half volumes will be delivered in the course of December. SEELEY'S, Fleet-street and Hanover-street.

Crown 8vo, in antique binding, price 7s. EPHEMERIS; or Leaves from the Diary of Marion Drayton, A.D. 1553-1555. SEELEY'S, Fleet-street and Hanover-street.

In crown 8vo, with numerous Engravings, price 6s., cloth, ISRAEL in EGYPT: Illustrations of Genesis and Exodus, from existing Monuments. SEELEY'S, Fleet-street and Hanover-street.

Just ready, THE KNOT of TO-DAY, and a HAND to UNDO IT. A Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury on CHURCH REVIVAL. Price 1s. 6d., sewed. SEELEY'S, Fleet-street and Hanover-street.

Feap. 8vo, 4s. 6d., cloth, A VOLUME of SERMONS Preached in Guernsey. By the Rev. JOSIAH BATEMAN, M.A., Vicar of Huddersfield.—SEELEY'S, Fleet-street and Hanover-street.

New Edition, Frontispiece, 2s., cloth, A BOOK for the COTTAGE. By A CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER. SEELEY'S, Fleet-street and Hanover-street.

In a few days, ARCHDEACON WILBERFORCE'S SACRAMENTAL and PRIESTLY SYSTEM EXAMINED. By the Rev. C. S. BIRD, M.A., Canon of Lincoln and Vicar of Gainsborough. SEELEY'S, Fleet-street and Hanover-street.

In a few days, in feap. 8vo, price 3s. 6d., cloth, FAMILY PRAYERS for FIVE WEEKS. By the Rev. THOMAS RAVEN, M.A. SEELEY'S, Fleet-street and Hanover-street.

In a few days. Fourth Edition, in 2 vols. feap. 8vo, price 10s., cloth, THE LIFE of the REV. EDWARD BICKERSTETH. By the Rev. T. R. BIRKS, M.A. SEELEY'S, Fleet-street and Hanover-street.

In January, OUTLINES of SACRED PROPHECY. By the Rev. T. R. BIRKS, M.A., Rector of Kelshall. SEELEY'S, Fleet-street and Hanover-street.

In feap. 8vo, price 2s. 6d., cloth, VALEDICTORY OFFERING: Five Sermons recently Preached in England. By the Right Rev. CHARLES P. M'ILVINE, D.D., Bishop of Ohio. SEELEY'S, Fleet-street and Hanover-street.

With Forty Engravings, in post 8vo, price 14s., cloth, MEMORIALS of the ENGLISH MARTYRS. By the Rev. C. B. TAYLER, M.A., Rector of Oteley. SEELEY'S, Fleet-street and Hanover-street.

One vol. small 4to, price 16s., cloth, JOHN DE WYCLIFFE: a Monograph, including an Account of the Wycliffe MSS. in the British Museum, Oxford, Cambridge, Lambeth Palace, and Trinity College, Dublin, with a Portrait and a series of Illustrations from Drawings taken at Wycliffe and Lutterworth. By ROBERT VAUGHAN, D.D. SEELEY'S, Fleet-street and Hanover-street.

A Third Edition, Three Vols. 18mo, price 9s., cloth, SCRIPTURAL INSTRUCTION for the LEAST and LOWEST; or, the Bible History in its Simplest Form. SEELEY'S, Fleet-street and Hanover-street.

HELPS to the THOUGHTFUL READING of the FOUR GOSPELS. By H. STEBBING, D.D., F.R.S. To be published in Twenty-Four Weekly Numbers, demy 8vo. No. 1 on the 2nd of January, 1854. WEETHEIM and MACKINTOSH, Paternoster-row, London.

This day is published, price One Shilling, THE NESTS and EGGS of FAMILIAR BRITISH BIRDS Described and Illustrated; with an Account of the Feathered Architects, and their Times and Modes of Building. By H. G. ADAMS. GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row.

SIX VOLUMES for SEVEN and SIXPENCE. THE FAMILY ECONOMIST, First Series, complete as above, including the New Volume for 1853, in Elegant Binding, containing One Thousand Four Hundred Pages of most Useful Information on Domestic Economy, Home Education, Sanitary Matters, Cottage Gardening and Farming, Poultry Management, many Hundreds of Valuable Recipes, &c., &c.

The FIRST NUMBER of the NEW ILLUSTRATED SERIES of the FAMILY ECONOMIST and Entertaining Companion for Town and Country, will be published on the 1st of January. London: GROOMBRIDGE and SONS. Sold by all Booksellers.

G RACE AGUILAR'S WORKS. Adapted for Presents, Birthday Gifts, &c., &c. 1. HOME INFLUENCE. Price 6s. 6d. 2. THE MOTHER'S RECOMPENSE. Price 7s. 3. WOMAN'S FRIENDSHIP. Price 6s. 4. THE VALE of CEDARS. Price 6s. 5. THE DAYS of BRUCE. Price 7s. 6. HOME SCENES and HEART STUDIES. Price 6s. 6d. 7. THE WOMEN of ISRAEL. Two vols. Price 12s. GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

NEW BOOKS ON SUBJECTS OF THE DAY. THE CZAR and the SULTAN; their Private Lives and Public Actions. To which is added, "The Turks in Europe." Third Edition. Post 8vo, 1s. Illustrated.

The COSSACK and the TURK. A Popular Account of the Eastern Question, embracing all the Facts and Documents up to the Present Time. Second Edition. Post 8vo, 1s. Illustrated.

The CHINESE REVOLUTION. Post 8vo, 1s. Illustrated.

Nearly ready, SECRET and UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENTS Relative to RUSSIAN HISTORY and DIPLOMACY, of Important Bearing on the Present Crisis in Eastern Affairs. Translated and Edited by J. R. MORELL, Esq. Demy 8vo, 9s.

The KNOT and the RUSSIANS. An Account of the Organisation of the Russian Empire, and the Manners of its People. Illustrated with very numerous Page Engravings. Post 8vo, 3s. 6d. HENRY VIZETELLY, Gough-square, Fleet-street.

The Fourth Edition of DR. CONQUEST'S "LETTERS to a MOTHER," on the Management of herself and her Children in Health and Disease; with Remarks on the use of Chloroform. "Every husband should make his wife a present of this volume; and every mother should make it a manu." LONGMAN and Co.

Just published, price 10s., bound in cloth, ON the MANAGEMENT and DISORDERS of INFANCY and CHILDHOOD. A Treatise embracing Management during the Month, Nursing, Food, Weaning, Moral Management of Children; also, Directions to Young Mothers, approved Prescriptions for Children's Complaints, &c. By T. J. GRAHAM, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

"Written in a clear and interesting manner, and the author exhibits, as in his previous works, much judgment and caution."—Medical Circular.

By the same Author, lately published, Eleventh Edition, with Additions, price 16s..

2. MODERN DOMESTIC MEDICINE; a comprehensive Medical Guide for the Clergy, Families, and Emigrants.

"Of all the medical Guides that have come to our hands, this is far the best. In fulness and completeness they all yield the palm to Dr. Graham's."—*Banner*, August, 1853.

"Invaluable. Unquestionably the best in the language."—Literary Times.

London: Published by SIMPKIN, MARSHALL and Co., Stationers-court; and Tegg and Co., 85, Queen street, Cheshire. Sold by all Booksellers.

DR. CUMMING ON THE NEW TESTAMENT. On the 25th inst., complete in cloth, price 2s.

SABBATH EVENING READINGS on ST. MARK. By the Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D.D., With Frontispiece.

In the same Series, ST. MATTHEW'S GOSPEL. Complete in cloth, price 5s.

THE BOOK of REVELATION. Second Edition, price 7s. 6d.

ST. LUKE, to Commerce with the New Year. ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

With the Magazines in January, 2s. 6d. THE COMING ERA of REFORM. By J. S. BUCKINGHAM. Changes demanded in Parliamentary representation. Provisions of a new Reform Bill, with reasons for each, by which intelligence and property would be fully represented, and bribery and corruption rendered impracticable. London: PARTRIDGE, OAKLEY, and Co., and all Booksellers.

ELEGANT GIFT BOOK. Post 8vo, gilt, with Illustrations, 3s., THE FRIENDSHIPS of the BIBLE. By AMICUS. London: PARTRIDGE, OAKLEY, and Co., Paternoster-row, and Edgware-road.

ELEGANT GIFT BOOK. Post 8vo, gilt, 3s., AN OFFERING from ST. NICHOLAS; or, Letters from Abroad. Edited by St. NICHOLAS. London: PARTRIDGE, OAKLEY, and Co., Paternoster-row, and Edgware-road.

Demy 12mo, 1s. 6d., THE COMING CRISIS NOT YET. London: PARTRIDGE, OAKLEY, and Co., Paternoster-row, and Edgware-road.

Feap. 8vo, price 5s., MEMOIRS of an EX-CAPUCHIN; or, Scenes of Modern Monastic Life. By G. VOLPE. "Exposes to public view the inner and real working of monasteries in more graphic and startling colours than the world ever saw before."—Advertiser. London: PARTRIDGE, OAKLEY, and Co., Paternoster-row, and Edgware-road.

Feap. 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d., CLOTEL; or, the President's Daughter: a Narrative of Slave Life in the United States. By W. WELLS BROWN, a Fugitive Slave. With a Sketch of the Author's Life. London: PARTRIDGE, OAKLEY, and Co., Paternoster-row, and Edgware-road.

Third Thousand. Crown 8vo, cloth, 4s. 6d., ISRAEL'S FUTURE. Lectures delivered in the Lock Chapel, in Lent, 1852. By the Rev. CAPEL MOLYNEUX, B.A., Minister of the Chapel. London: PARTRIDGE, OAKLEY, and Co., Paternoster-row, and Edgware-road.

Second Thousand. Crown 8vo, cloth, price 4s. 6d., THE WORLD TO COME: Lectures delivered in the Lock Chapel, in Lent, 1853. By the Rev. CAPEL MOLYNEUX, B.A., Minister of the Chapel. London: PARTRIDGE, OAKLEY, and Co., Paternoster-row, and Edgware-road.

Demy 8vo, price 1s.; Cheap Edition, 4d., THE LATE EARL of DUCIE: a Sermon occasioned by the Death of the late Earl of Duce, Preached on Sunday Morning, June 12, 1853, in the Lock Chapel. By the same Author. London: PARTRIDGE, OAKLEY, and Co., Paternoster-row, and Edgware-road.

Third Edition, royal 18mo, cloth, with Portrait, price 3s. 6d., LEILA ADA, the JEWISH CONVERT; an Authentic Memoir. By O. W. T. HIGHWAY. "One of the most interesting books of its class to be found in English Literature."—Christian Witness. London: PARTRIDGE, OAKLEY, and Co., Paternoster-row, and Edgware-road.

Crown 8vo, cloth, with Frontispiece, 7s. 6d., THE FEMALE JESUIT ABROAD: a True and Romantic Narrative of Real Life; including some Account, with Historical Reminiscences, of Bonn and the Middle Rhine. By CHARLES SEAGER, M.A. London: PARTRIDGE, OAKLEY, and Co., Paternoster-row, and Edgware-road.

Demy 8vo, 3s. 6d., LIVES of the ILLUSTRIOS. Vol. IV. Containing—among others—the Lives of Petrarch, Samuel Johnson, G. Fox, Earl of Shaftesbury, J. S. Buckingham, John Foster, Robespierre, Cuvier, Robert Hall, B. R. Haydon, Strauss, Tyncale, C. J. Napier, Milton, Goethe, Arago, Joseph Smith, Raleigh, J. B. Gough, Sir G. Cockburn, Nicholas I. Vol. I, 3s. 6d.; Vol. II, 1s.; Vol. III, 3s. 6d. London: PARTRIDGE, OAKLEY, and Co., Paternoster-row, and Edgware-road.

THE CHEAPEST MONTHLY MAGAZINE PUBLISHED. Sixty-four Pages for Two-pence. Now Ready, No. I. of THE FAVORITE. It contains the Romance of Love, with an Illustration, Favorite Birds, with Twelve Illustrations. The New Poet. The Six-fold Magazine. The Moustache Movement, with nine Illustrations. Lady Hamilton, with a Portrait; and a variety of Stories, Sketches, Poetry, &c. London: PARTRIDGE and OAKLEY, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, Tenth Edition, revised and improved, of THE COOK and HOUSEWIFE'S MANUAL: a Practical System of modern Domestic Cookery and Family Management. By Mistress MARGARET DODS, of the Chekum Inn, St. Leon's. 68s. 6d. cloth, very neat. Edinburgh: OLIVER and BOYD. London: SIMPKIN, Marshall, and Co.

Immediately, the A NECDOTE NEWS, No. 1. To be continued Weekly. W. M. CLARKE, 17, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row.

Just published, price 2d., TWO HUNDRED INTERESTING BIBLE QUESTIONS, for Schools, Bible-classes, and Families. By ELIOHNAL, Also, A KEY to the same. Price 2d. London: KENT and Co., 21 and 52, Paternoster-row; R. and M. H. Allen, Nottingham; and all Booksellers.

This day, feap. 8vo, 2s. 6d., cloth, Vol. I of the POETICAL WORKS of JOHN DRYDEN, with Historical and Illustrative Notes and Biographical Memoir, containing new facts, and several Original Letters of the Poet, now published for the first time; being the commencement of a New and Annotated Edition of the ENGLISH POETS. By ROBERT BELL.—London: JOHN W. PARKER and Son, West Strand.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE for JANUARY, Price 2s. 6d.; or, by post, 3s., containing—A Visit to the Hospital for Sick Children. The Principle of the Grecian Mythology; or, How the Greeks made their Gods. Young Germany. Cambridge Life according to C. A. Bristed. With Notes by F. Jenkins. Galinacean. A Few Words on Irish Antiquities. Derbyshire. London: JOHN W. PARKER and Son, West Strand.

PALMONT.—In this Work a multitude of new and important facts in reference to the Scriptures and other ancient writings is brought to light. 1 vol. 8vo. LONGMANS. "Very elaborate, full of facts, and curious arguments."—Atheneum. "Immense labour and research; great learning and ingenuity."—English Review.

APOCALYPTIC DISCOVERIES in A GUIDE to the APOCALYPSE. A refutation of extant schemes, and a proved outline of the time. By PRESBYTER. 7s. NISBET.

QUIETUS for the Coming Struggle. Refutation of popular Apocalyptic Expositions. 4d. GROOMBRIDGE.

STANDARD WORK ON CANADA. 500 pages, small 8vo, with Coloured Map, price 4s. 6d.

VIEWS of CANADA and the COLONISTS: embracing the Experience of an Eight Years' Residence; Views of the Present State, Progress, and Prospects of the Colony. By J. B. BROWN.

"The stores of a comprehensive, precise, and varied observation, extending over the entire country, placed before us in such a manner as to rank the production as a standard work upon the colony."—Montreal Gazette, May 13th.

"We do not remember having read a book where a country is so clearly and graphically placed before us, and where an acute and intelligent judgment presides so invariably over every statement and opinion."—Prestwich's Journal, Dec. 1st.

"It leaves all the earlier standard works upon Canada far behind; and we know of no modern date that at all approaches it."—Sunderland's News Letter, Dec. 16th.

"The 'Railway Miscellany' will be, however, a Magazine of Popular Literature, and as such will be adapted to the tastes and requirements not of Railway Travellers alone, for whom it has been more especially designed, but of the public in general. The Satirical Sketches will be of universal application, and not levelled at the foibles of individuals, but at the foibles of the human heart. The name of the Editor, and of the successful and popular Authors who have furnished contributions, are a sufficient guarantee that the tone of the 'McClancy' will be as instructive and moral as the Tales and Sketches are humorous and amusing."

London: EDWARD EGINTON, 484, Paternoster-row; sold by all Booksellers; and at the Kallaway Stations.

DR. CUMMING ON THE NEW TESTAMENT. On the 25th inst., complete in cloth, price 2s.

SABBATH EVENING READINGS on ST. MARK. By the Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D.D., With Frontispiece.

In the same Series, ST. MATTHEW'S GOSPEL. Complete in cloth, price 5s.

THE BOOK of REVELATION. Second Edition, price 7s. 6d.

ST. LUKE, to Commerce with the New Year. ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

Price 3s. 6d.; post free on receipt of 4s. (money or stamps), THE NATURAL LAWS of HEALTH, and their ANTAGONISM to MEDICINE.

"Important to the public, and to young men especially; contains invaluable directions for the restoration and preservation of vigorous health, without medicine."—Rev. T. Hall.

ARTHUR RADAMSON, 153, Piccadilly, London.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

TO ARTISTS, ENGRAVERS, PRINTSELLERS, &c.

This Day, 8vo, 3s. 6d.

THE LAWS of ARTISTIC COPYRIGHT, and their DEFECTS. For the Use of Artists, Sculptors, Engravers, Printellers, &c. By D. ROBERTON BLAINE, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

WELLINGTON'S PARLIAMENTARY SPEECHES. Now ready, uniform with "The Despatches," 2 vols. 8vo, 4s. 6d.

THE SPEECHES in PARLIAMENT of FIELD-MARSHAL the DUKE of WELLINGTON. Collected and arranged under the sanction of the Duke himself.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

WORKS BY EDWARD JESSE, ESQ.

Now ready,

JESSE'S COUNTRY LIFE. Third Edition. Feap. 8vo, 6s.

JESSE'S NATURAL HISTORY. Seventh Edition. Feap. 8vo, 6s.

JESSE'S FAVORITE HAUNTS. With Twenty Woollots. Post 8vo, 12s.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

Recently published, price 3s.,

THE PHILOSOPHY of JOINT-STOCK BANKING. By G. M. BELL, Secretary of the London Chartered Bank of Australia.

"No banker should be without a copy of it; and its contents ought to be carefully studied by every person engaged in mercantile transactions."—Newcastle Journal.

"I recommend the perusal of this little work to all directors and managers of joint stock banks."—J. W. Gilbart, Esq., F.R.S. "Practical Treatise on Banking." Fifth Edition. Also, by the same Author,

THE CURRENCY QUESTION: containing an Analysis and Review of the

WINDOW-BLIND MANUFACTORY.—
G. F. JANES, 29, FINSBURY-PLACE. Established 1700.
The nobility, gentry, and trade supplied at the lowest prices. Estimates given and punctually attended to.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR is far superior to Eau de Cologne as a refreshing and tonic lotion, a reviving agent, and a powerful disinfectant. Price 2s. 6d. Sold by R. RIMMEL, 39, Gerrard-street, Soho; and all Perfumers and Chemists

HORNSNAILL and CO.'S PURE COUNTRY FLOUR delivered to Families. For Address and Prices, see "Times."

YSTERS.—The Real BURNHAM RIVER NATIVE OYSTERS are the Best in the World, six years old, four hours from the beds. To be had only of JOHN SWEETING, Fish, Oyster, and Ice Merchant, 159, Cheapside. Barrels, 6s., 8s., 10s., 12s. Very superior Oyster Rooms. Sted's Ale and Reid's Stout.

VINEGAR.—J. T. SARSON and SON, Vinegar-ground, City-road.—Reduced prices to cash buyers: No. 16, per half-hhd., 15s.; picking vinegars, carriage paid, on receipt of Post-office Order, No. 18, per half-hhd., 2s.; No. 20, 3s.; No. 22, 3s. Cask 8s., until returned.

THE EMPRESS OF CHINA'S TEA.—Universally admired for its purity, strong, rich, full, and delicate flavour, and moderate price. MOORE and CO., 14, Little Tower-street, London. Sold retail in air-tight tins of all sizes, by their Agents, throughout the country.

NUNN'S VEGETABLE OIL, 4s. per Imperial Gallon, gives a clear and brilliant light, makes no deposit, and is entirely free from acid. Is the best for Moderator, German, and all Lamps now in use. Sold by THOMAS NUNN and SONS, 21, Lamb's Conduit-street, Foundling Hospital.

NUNN'S MADE MUSTARD in Pots 1s. and 1s. 6d. each, has great claims on the score of economy, as it will keep for years in any climate; does not waste; and is as fresh to the palate, after the lapse of years, as it made on the instant. Sold only by THOMAS NUNN and SONS, 21, Lamb's Conduit-street, Foundling Hospital. Six Pots sent carriage free, on receipt of Post-office Order, for 9s.

CIGARS.—Fragancias, 10s. per lb.; Cabanas, Silvas, and Havana, 8s. 6d. per lb.; Cheroots, Mexican, and Pickwick's, 6s. and 7s. per lb.; first-class Foreign Havana Cigars, well manufactured, 22s., 24s., and 26s. per lb.; Tosswill and Co.'s Royal Union Cigars, equal to Foreign, 12s. 6d. per lb.; at TOSSWILL and CO.'s Warehouses, No. 4, MONUMENT-YARD; and 6, 7, and 8, Pudding-lane, London.—Tosswill and Co.'s Latakia Cigars, 13s. 6d. per lb.

SCARLETT'S PORTABLE MOCK TURTLE.—SCARLETT and SON, 18, Regent-street, opposite the Royal Exchange.—The Mock Turtle, 2s. King.

ZENGES—a certain pulmonary organs. In difficult of phlegm, in incipient consumption, positive indication, they are of uncertain winter cough they have never been hals of which are too numerous for publication. Ask for a 2s. 9d. tin.

IN PEACHES.—This excellent fruit, fresh, and of the finest flavour, was now sent from the United States, preserved in jars and cans under new, and will be able to sell them at the reduced price of 5s. each. They will be forwarded to all parts of the country on receipt of a Post-office order for the amount. Sold, with every variety of American goods, at the American Warehouse, by ROGERS and CO., 346, New Oxford-street.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—Artist in Hair. DEWDNEY begs to inform ladies or gentlemen residing in town, or any part of the kingdom, that he beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts in gold, HAIR BRACELETS, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, &c., and forwards the same, carefully packed in boxes, at about one-half the usual charge. A beautiful collection of specimens, handsomely mounted, kept for inspection. An illustrated book sent free on receipt of two postage stamps.—Dewdney, 172, Fenchurch-street.

DUTY OFF TEA.—PRICE REDUCED 4d. PER POUND.—Prime Congos, 3s. and 3s. 4d.; Rare Choice Souchong, 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.; Best, 4s.; Delicious Gunpowder, 4s., 4s. 6d., and 5s. Best Plantation Coffee, 1s.; Best Mocha Coffee, 1s. 4d. Tea or Coffee to the value of 40s. sent Carriage Free to any part of England, by PHILLIPS and CO., TEA MERCHANTS, No. 8, King William-street, City, London.

A general price current sent free by post on application.

TEA IS GETTING DEARER.—PHILLIPS and COMPANY's Price Current contains great advantages to purchasers; and is sent post free, on application to PHILLIPS and COMPANY, TEA MERCHANTS, 8, King William-street, City, London.

The best Souchong Tea, 4s.; delicious Pearl Gunpowder, 5s.; prime Coffee, 1s.; best Coffee, 1s. 4d. Send carriage free to any part of England, if to the value of 40s. or upwards.

TEAS and COFFEES, at Wholesale Prices, delivered Carriage-free to any part of England. Attention is particularly requested to the system adopted at this Establishment, which is confined to the Sale of Teas and Coffees on trade terms. The Stock is extensive, comprising the lowest quality imported to the choice and superior descriptions, now only partially sacrificed through competition, and the too frequent mode adopted of sacrificing quality for price. Black, 3s.; 3s. 6d.; 3s. 8d.; 3s. 10d.; 3s. 12d.; 3s. 14d.; 3s. 16d.; 3s. 18d.; 3s. 20d.; 3s. 22d.; 3s. 24d.; 3s. 26d.; 3s. 28d.; 3s. 30d.; 3s. 32d.; 3s. 34d.; 3s. 36d.; 3s. 38d.; 3s. 40d.; 3s. 42d.; 3s. 44d.; 3s. 46d.; 3s. 48d.; 3s. 50d.; 3s. 52d.; 3s. 54d.; 3s. 56d.; 3s. 58d.; 3s. 60d.; 3s. 62d.; 3s. 64d.; 3s. 66d.; 3s. 68d.; 3s. 70d.; 3s. 72d.; 3s. 74d.; 3s. 76d.; 3s. 78d.; 3s. 80d.; 3s. 82d.; 3s. 84d.; 3s. 86d.; 3s. 88d.; 3s. 90d.; 3s. 92d.; 3s. 94d.; 3s. 96d.; 3s. 98d.; 3s. 100d.; 3s. 102d.; 3s. 104d.; 3s. 106d.; 3s. 108d.; 3s. 110d.; 3s. 112d.; 3s. 114d.; 3s. 116d.; 3s. 118d.; 3s. 120d.; 3s. 122d.; 3s. 124d.; 3s. 126d.; 3s. 128d.; 3s. 130d.; 3s. 132d.; 3s. 134d.; 3s. 136d.; 3s. 138d.; 3s. 140d.; 3s. 142d.; 3s. 144d.; 3s. 146d.; 3s. 148d.; 3s. 150d.; 3s. 152d.; 3s. 154d.; 3s. 156d.; 3s. 158d.; 3s. 160d.; 3s. 162d.; 3s. 164d.; 3s. 166d.; 3s. 168d.; 3s. 170d.; 3s. 172d.; 3s. 174d.; 3s. 176d.; 3s. 178d.; 3s. 180d.; 3s. 182d.; 3s. 184d.; 3s. 186d.; 3s. 188d.; 3s. 190d.; 3s. 192d.; 3s. 194d.; 3s. 196d.; 3s. 198d.; 3s. 200d.; 3s. 202d.; 3s. 204d.; 3s. 206d.; 3s. 208d.; 3s. 210d.; 3s. 212d.; 3s. 214d.; 3s. 216d.; 3s. 218d.; 3s. 220d.; 3s. 222d.; 3s. 224d.; 3s. 226d.; 3s. 228d.; 3s. 230d.; 3s. 232d.; 3s. 234d.; 3s. 236d.; 3s. 238d.; 3s. 240d.; 3s. 242d.; 3s. 244d.; 3s. 246d.; 3s. 248d.; 3s. 250d.; 3s. 252d.; 3s. 254d.; 3s. 256d.; 3s. 258d.; 3s. 260d.; 3s. 262d.; 3s. 264d.; 3s. 266d.; 3s. 268d.; 3s. 270d.; 3s. 272d.; 3s. 274d.; 3s. 276d.; 3s. 278d.; 3s. 280d.; 3s. 282d.; 3s. 284d.; 3s. 286d.; 3s. 288d.; 3s. 290d.; 3s. 292d.; 3s. 294d.; 3s. 296d.; 3s. 298d.; 3s. 300d.; 3s. 302d.; 3s. 304d.; 3s. 306d.; 3s. 308d.; 3s. 310d.; 3s. 312d.; 3s. 314d.; 3s. 316d.; 3s. 318d.; 3s. 320d.; 3s. 322d.; 3s. 324d.; 3s. 326d.; 3s. 328d.; 3s. 330d.; 3s. 332d.; 3s. 334d.; 3s. 336d.; 3s. 338d.; 3s. 340d.; 3s. 342d.; 3s. 344d.; 3s. 346d.; 3s. 348d.; 3s. 350d.; 3s. 352d.; 3s. 354d.; 3s. 356d.; 3s. 358d.; 3s. 360d.; 3s. 362d.; 3s. 364d.; 3s. 366d.; 3s. 368d.; 3s. 370d.; 3s. 372d.; 3s. 374d.; 3s. 376d.; 3s. 378d.; 3s. 380d.; 3s. 382d.; 3s. 384d.; 3s. 386d.; 3s. 388d.; 3s. 390d.; 3s. 392d.; 3s. 394d.; 3s. 396d.; 3s. 398d.; 3s. 400d.; 3s. 402d.; 3s. 404d.; 3s. 406d.; 3s. 408d.; 3s. 410d.; 3s. 412d.; 3s. 414d.; 3s. 416d.; 3s. 418d.; 3s. 420d.; 3s. 422d.; 3s. 424d.; 3s. 426d.; 3s. 428d.; 3s. 430d.; 3s. 432d.; 3s. 434d.; 3s. 436d.; 3s. 438d.; 3s. 440d.; 3s. 442d.; 3s. 444d.; 3s. 446d.; 3s. 448d.; 3s. 450d.; 3s. 452d.; 3s. 454d.; 3s. 456d.; 3s. 458d.; 3s. 460d.; 3s. 462d.; 3s. 464d.; 3s. 466d.; 3s. 468d.; 3s. 470d.; 3s. 472d.; 3s. 474d.; 3s. 476d.; 3s. 478d.; 3s. 480d.; 3s. 482d.; 3s. 484d.; 3s. 486d.; 3s. 488d.; 3s. 490d.; 3s. 492d.; 3s. 494d.; 3s. 496d.; 3s. 498d.; 3s. 500d.; 3s. 502d.; 3s. 504d.; 3s. 506d.; 3s. 508d.; 3s. 510d.; 3s. 512d.; 3s. 514d.; 3s. 516d.; 3s. 518d.; 3s. 520d.; 3s. 522d.; 3s. 524d.; 3s. 526d.; 3s. 528d.; 3s. 530d.; 3s. 532d.; 3s. 534d.; 3s. 536d.; 3s. 538d.; 3s. 540d.; 3s. 542d.; 3s. 544d.; 3s. 546d.; 3s. 548d.; 3s. 550d.; 3s. 552d.; 3s. 554d.; 3s. 556d.; 3s. 558d.; 3s. 560d.; 3s. 562d.; 3s. 564d.; 3s. 566d.; 3s. 568d.; 3s. 570d.; 3s. 572d.; 3s. 574d.; 3s. 576d.; 3s. 578d.; 3s. 580d.; 3s. 582d.; 3s. 584d.; 3s. 586d.; 3s. 588d.; 3s. 590d.; 3s. 592d.; 3s. 594d.; 3s. 596d.; 3s. 598d.; 3s. 600d.; 3s. 602d.; 3s. 604d.; 3s. 606d.; 3s. 608d.; 3s. 610d.; 3s. 612d.; 3s. 614d.; 3s. 616d.; 3s. 618d.; 3s. 620d.; 3s. 622d.; 3s. 624d.; 3s. 626d.; 3s. 628d.; 3s. 630d.; 3s. 632d.; 3s. 634d.; 3s. 636d.; 3s. 638d.; 3s. 640d.; 3s. 642d.; 3s. 644d.; 3s. 646d.; 3s. 648d.; 3s. 650d.; 3s. 652d.; 3s. 654d.; 3s. 656d.; 3s. 658d.; 3s. 660d.; 3s. 662d.; 3s. 664d.; 3s. 666d.; 3s. 668d.; 3s. 670d.; 3s. 672d.; 3s. 674d.; 3s. 676d.; 3s. 678d.; 3s. 680d.; 3s. 682d.; 3s. 684d.; 3s. 686d.; 3s. 688d.; 3s. 690d.; 3s. 692d.; 3s. 694d.; 3s. 696d.; 3s. 698d.; 3s. 700d.; 3s. 702d.; 3s. 704d.; 3s. 706d.; 3s. 708d.; 3s. 710d.; 3s. 712d.; 3s. 714d.; 3s. 716d.; 3s. 718d.; 3s. 720d.; 3s. 722d.; 3s. 724d.; 3s. 726d.; 3s. 728d.; 3s. 730d.; 3s. 732d.; 3s. 734d.; 3s. 736d.; 3s. 738d.; 3s. 740d.; 3s. 742d.; 3s. 744d.; 3s. 746d.; 3s. 748d.; 3s. 750d.; 3s. 752d.; 3s. 754d.; 3s. 756d.; 3s. 758d.; 3s. 760d.; 3s. 762d.; 3s. 764d.; 3s. 766d.; 3s. 768d.; 3s. 770d.; 3s. 772d.; 3s. 774d.; 3s. 776d.; 3s. 778d.; 3s. 780d.; 3s. 782d.; 3s. 784d.; 3s. 786d.; 3s. 788d.; 3s. 790d.; 3s. 792d.; 3s. 794d.; 3s. 796d.; 3s. 798d.; 3s. 800d.; 3s. 802d.; 3s. 804d.; 3s. 806d.; 3s. 808d.; 3s. 810d.; 3s. 812d.; 3s. 814d.; 3s. 816d.; 3s. 818d.; 3s. 820d.; 3s. 822d.; 3s. 824d.; 3s. 826d.; 3s. 828d.; 3s. 830d.; 3s. 832d.; 3s. 834d.; 3s. 836d.; 3s. 838d.; 3s. 840d.; 3s. 842d.; 3s. 844d.; 3s. 846d.; 3s. 848d.; 3s. 850d.; 3s. 852d.; 3s. 854d.; 3s. 856d.; 3s. 858d.; 3s. 860d.; 3s. 862d.; 3s. 864d.; 3s. 866d.; 3s. 868d.; 3s. 870d.; 3s. 872d.; 3s. 874d.; 3s. 876d.; 3s. 878d.; 3s. 880d.; 3s. 882d.; 3s. 884d.; 3s. 886d.; 3s. 888d.; 3s. 890d.; 3s. 892d.; 3s. 894d.; 3s. 896d.; 3s. 898d.; 3s. 900d.; 3s. 902d.; 3s. 904d.; 3s. 906d.; 3s. 908d.; 3s. 910d.; 3s. 912d.; 3s. 914d.; 3s. 916d.; 3s. 918d.; 3s. 920d.; 3s. 922d.; 3s. 924d.; 3s. 926d.; 3s. 928d.; 3s. 930d.; 3s. 932d.; 3s. 934d.; 3s. 936d.; 3s. 938d.; 3s. 940d.; 3s. 942d.; 3s. 944d.; 3s. 946d.; 3s. 948d.; 3s. 950d.; 3s. 952d.; 3s. 954d.; 3s. 956d.; 3s. 958d.; 3s. 960d.; 3s. 962d.; 3s. 964d.; 3s. 966d.; 3s. 968d.; 3s. 970d.; 3s. 972d.; 3s. 974d.; 3s. 976d.; 3s. 978d.; 3s. 980d.; 3s. 982d.; 3s. 984d.; 3s. 986d.; 3s. 988d.; 3s. 990d.; 3s. 992d.; 3s. 994d.; 3s. 996d.; 3s. 998d.; 3s. 999d.; 3s. 1000d.; 3s. 1001d.; 3s. 1002d.; 3s. 1003d.; 3s. 1004d.; 3s. 1005d.; 3s. 1006d.; 3s. 1007d.; 3s. 1008d.; 3s. 1009d.; 3s. 1010d.; 3s. 1011d.; 3s. 1012d.; 3s. 1013d.; 3s. 1014d.; 3s. 1015d.; 3s. 1016d.; 3s. 1017d.; 3s. 1018d.; 3s. 1019d.; 3s. 1020d.; 3s. 1021d.; 3s. 1022d.; 3s. 1023d.; 3s. 1024d.; 3s. 1025d.; 3s. 1026d.; 3s. 1027d.; 3s. 1028d.; 3s. 1029d.; 3s. 1030d.; 3s. 1031d.; 3s. 1032d.; 3s. 1033d.; 3s. 1034d.; 3s. 1035d.; 3s. 1036d.; 3s. 1037d.; 3s. 1038d.; 3s. 1039d.; 3s. 1040d.; 3s. 1041d.; 3s. 1042d.; 3s. 1043d.; 3s. 1044d.; 3s. 1045d.; 3s. 1046d.; 3s. 1047d.; 3s. 1048d.; 3s. 1049d.; 3s. 1050d.; 3s. 1051d.; 3s. 1052d.; 3s. 1053d.; 3s. 1054d.; 3s. 1055d.; 3s. 1056d.; 3s. 1057d.; 3s. 1058d.; 3s. 1059d.; 3s. 1060d.; 3s. 1061d.; 3s. 1062d.; 3s. 1063d.; 3s. 1064d.; 3s. 1065d.; 3s. 1066d.; 3s. 1067d.; 3s. 1068d.; 3s. 1069d.; 3s. 1070d.; 3s. 1071d.; 3s. 1072d.; 3